

THE ACADEMY.

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ROBERT CURT, Honorary Secretary to Royal Asiatic Society.
July 1, 1885.

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LITERATURE.

Discourses in America. By Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan.)

The three discourses printed here have done service in the pages of magazines as well as on lecture platforms, and already on those occasions have been subjected to criticism and comment. Their titles are "Numbers," "Literature and Science," and "Emerson." They have no connexion with each other beyond the fact that they were all delivered before American audiences. The whole 206 pages contain less letterpress than fifteen pages of the ACADEMY; thick paper, large type, excessive leading and extravagant margins (not well apportioned) do the rest. The publishers have evidently experienced much difficulty in making up the book; but perhaps they are not to blame, for buyers insist on bulk, and if this book had been half the thickness they would have called it expensive. So, when letterpress is scanty, blank paper must take its place.

The new matter is a short preface, as good as Mr. Arnold's prefaces usually are. Of the discourses themselves, that on "Numbers" is the longest, and that on "Emerson" by far the best. It is well worthy of the author of the *Essays in Criticism*. On the other hand, in "Numbers" Mr. Arnold excels even himself in prolixity. Comparing its style with that of the book just named, it is painful to see how greatly Mr. Arnold's besetting weakness has gained upon him, and to reflect what his readers will have to endure when garrulous old age sets in.

Mr. Arnold in this discourse seeks to show that "moral causes govern the standing and the falling of states"—a proposition excellent in itself, but not of necessity conjoined to his fantastic theory of numbers. He takes the New Testament passage, "Many are called, few chosen," to mean much the same thing as "The majority are bad"; and if anyone suggests that "the majority is, sometimes, good; that its impulses are good generally, and its action is good occasionally," he would answer "Yes, but it lacks principle, it lacks persistence; if to-day its good impulses prevail, they succumb to-morrow. Sometimes it goes right, but it is very apt to go wrong." The salvation of the state is in the few—the "remnant." Doubtless it is true that the active and intelligent few guide the unthinking masses, for good or for evil, and, furthermore, that the thinkers are the persons who ultimately give direction to affairs. The ideas put forward to-day by "impracticable" men and women will hereafter become policy for statesmen. "Every society, every polity," said Carlyle, "has a spiritual principle; [is the embodiment, tentative and more or less complete, of an idea." Truly, the nation is guided by the few—by the remnant,

if you will—to its salvation or to its ruin. Mr. Arnold proceeds to say that "numbers afford a very real and important ground of satisfaction," for the reason that the "remnant" in a small community is too small to be efficient:

"The grave thing for states like Judah and Athens is that the remnant must in positive bulk be so small, and, therefore, so powerless for reform. To be a voice outside the state, speaking to mankind or to the future, perhaps shaking the actual state to pieces in doing so, one man will suffice. But to reform the state in order to save it, to preserve it by changing it, a body of workers is needed as well as a leader; a considerable body of workers, placed at many points, and operating in many directions."

That Judah and Athens did finally collapse is all the evidence Mr. Arnold produces in support of his doctrines, and against this he himself points out that "numbers" did not save Assyria and Rome. Where there is collapse, as in the cases of Judah and Athens, the remnant, he says, may influence the future, "may transcend the state and survive it, but it cannot possibly transform the state and perpetuate the state." A remnant, whether large or small, is powerless to perpetuate any state, for, whether in the individual or the nation, no given condition can be perpetual. Growth is the law of their being. "The old order changeth, giving place to the new." If Mr. Arnold only means that great masses of men change more slowly than small masses, and that sudden shocks are not so likely to upset them, then the mountain has been in labour and brought forth a mouse.

In the second discourse Mr. Arnold argues the case for what has been termed "mere literary instruction and education" against the "sound, extensive and practical scientific knowledge" which has come into fashion:

"I am going to ask whether the present movement for ousting letters from their predominance in education and for transferring the predominance in education to the natural sciences . . . ought to prevail, and whether it is likely that in the end it really will prevail."

"Let us not underrate the value of a fact, it will one day flower into a truth," said Thoreau. Mr. Arnold's plea is that the mind shall be educated in such a way that facts presented to it shall not remain as facts, but shall flower into truths.

I discussed the lecture on "Emerson" pretty fully in these columns at the time of its appearance in *Macmillan's Magazine* (ACADEMY, August 16, 1884). I thought then, and on careful re-reading still think, that Mr. Arnold has merely proved an absurdity when from Milton's dictum about poetry, or rather from his version of Milton's dictum, he deduces that Emerson was not a poet. Dr. Holmes came much nearer to the truth when he said Emerson, "though a born poet, was not a born singer." It is the distinction between poet and singer which Mr. Arnold has failed to make.

It has all along seemed to me that Mr. Arnold must have been a good deal disappointed at the reception accorded to his lecture on "Emerson," for while he considered he was giving to Emerson the highest of high praise, his audience and readers fell upon him as one who had unduly depreciated

the great American. While declining to admit his special merit on minor points he freely accorded to him rank and station among the supreme souls who have dwelt on earth. He said Emerson was not a man of letters, not a philosophy maker, and not a legitimate poet, but then he was much more than any of these, being nothing less than one of the world's Seers. The fault was Mr. Arnold's own. His art in that discourse was defective, for he dwelt so long on the negative points that his audience and readers became not only depressed but disappointed and vexed, and could not be aroused again when at length the climax was reached.

From the present preface it appears that this view of the case was correct. Mr. Arnold admits that the impression he made, not only in this discourse, but also in the discourse on "Numbers," was not the impression he intended to make:

"I am glad of every opportunity of thanking my American audiences for the unfailing attention and kindness with which they listened to a speaker who did not flatter them, who would have flattered them ill, but who yet felt, and in fact expressed, more esteem and admiration than his words were sometimes, at a hasty first hearing, supposed to convey. I cannot think that what I have said of Emerson will finally be accounted scant praise, although praise universal and unmixed it certainly is not. What high esteem I felt for the suitableness and easy play of American institutions I have had occasion, since my return home, to say publicly and emphatically. But nothing in the discourse on "Numbers" was at variance with this high esteem, although a caution certainly was suggested. But then some caution or other, to be drawn from the inexhaustibly fruitful truth that moral causes govern the standing or falling of states, who is there that can be said not to need?"

Admiration for Mr. Arnold's writings does not imply agreement with his opinions. Even where intellectual assent is possible, his method is so ruffling that the reader finds himself always in an attitude of protest. He said to his American audience:

"No one will accuse me of having flattered the patriotism of that great country of English people on the other side of the Atlantic among whom I was born. Here, so many miles from home, I begin to reflect with tender contrition that perhaps I have not, I will not say flattered the patriotism of my own countrymen enough, but regarded it enough."

Truly no one who knows Mr. Arnold will accuse him of flattering anything or anyone. He is stimulating always; but he stimulates not as wine, but as a cold shower bath in winter stimulates. The benefit he gives is not in the present refreshment, but in the after-glow. He chills our enthusiasms; but in the end our minds, if they are robust, gain in health. For this reason, and because though often wordy he is never trivial, everything from Mr. Arnold's pen is welcome.

WALTER LEWIN.

Central Asian Questions: Essays on Afghanistan, China, and Central Asia. By Demetrius C. Boulger. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. BOULGER's literary activity reminds me of the words that Timur Leng is reported by his biographer to have said before starting on the conquest of China: "China and Turkestan

cannot be separated from each other; in order to secure the latter I must get possession of the former." I suppose it is in this sense that Mr. Boulger has coupled the study of Chinese and Central-Asian affairs. And, without inquiring into the appropriateness of such a connexion, I must say that, from a literary point of view, he has acted very wisely, for the English public has decidedly benefited by his twofold studies, and the papers published by him during the last few years in sundry periodicals and newspapers have greatly contributed to the enlightenment of the British public, so persistently indifferent towards the political affairs of Central Asia.

But periodicals and newspapers are a wide field; and the writer who has scattered about the products of his pen does a good work in gathering together the loose leaves, and in presenting to the public a collected and a well-sifted exposition of his views expressed at various times on questions that have become of national importance. I cannot refrain from remarking that the first nine essays published in the present book ought to be read by everybody interested in the Central Asian question. In the first paper, entitled "Russia's Empire in Central Asia," the author gives in a nutshell the history of Russian conquests in that part of the world in clear, well-defined language, affording to the reader an insight not only into the political affairs, but also into the commercial and industrial life, as well as the military and civil administration of the country. There are plenty of conclusions to be drawn from this paper; but I suppose that the single one, that the financial deficit of Turkestan has amounted hitherto to eighty million roubles, will convince our optimist politicians that Russia does not expect to find her reward in the three Khanates, but that her undoubted object is a more lucrative goal in the South of Asia—namely, India. A good map, showing the gradual advance of the Russian Empire from 1762 until recent times, greatly enhances the value of this paper.

Similar remarks may be applied to Mr. Boulger's essays on Afghanistan, particularly to the essay which treats of England's policy towards that State. Here, too, the reader gets a good historical summary of the relations between India and the country beyond the Suleiman range. The diplomatic transactions carried on between Calcutta and Kabul are well sketched, and the author gives abundant proof not only of his extensive information, but also of his sound judgment and political sagacity. The decent, but decided language shown in his criticism of the ruinous school of "Masterly Inactivity," to which England owes her present discomfiture on the skirts of the Paropamisus, is an admirable specimen of political controversy, and will convey to the reader an idea of the mischief of which party politicians are capable. I fully agree with him when he says, "The policy of 'Masterly Inactivity' has never been carried by Lord Lawrence to the pass that it was by Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll in 1873." Assuredly not. In a private conversation I had recently with a political writer, who was intimately associated with Lord Lawrence in India, I gathered that that statesman, fully aware

of the intrigues of Russia, would have greatly differed from those who pretend to be the heirs of his political doctrines. Lord Lawrence would never have sullied his well-deserved name by the ignominious surrender at Pendjeh.

In the two essays dealing with the question whether Kandahar should have been retained or not after the conclusion of the second Afghan war, the reader will find all the arguments which speak, to use the words of Gen. Hamley, not for an annexation, but for an occupation, of this important place—an eventuality which, sooner or later, will be realised, although now too late for securing the effects it could have had four years ago. Here, as everywhere, the style of Mr. Boulger is conspicuous for its clearness; and I do not exaggerate in saying that the paper entitled "Why Candahar should be retained" is about the best I have read on that question, in which the Liberal Government has been so sadly misled by its advisers. Now that seven millions have been granted for the completion of the railway and for necessary fortifications, we may well ask whether Mr. Boulger is not right in saying:—

"Lord Hartington computed the cost of the occupation of Candahar under the present conditions at the rate of one million and a half sterling per annum; but, when allowance is made for the facts stated, it will be seen that this outlay is quite of our own seeking, because we are maintaining a garrison there under abnormal conditions, wholly unnecessary and inexcusable. I do not think I am demanding anything from general credulity in saying that, with the proclamation of British authority, the completion of a railway, and the organisation of the adjoining district to as far as the Helmund, Candahar would produce a revenue easily capable of defraying all the expenses incidental both to its military occupation and civil government."

But why should we enter into recriminations about facts which cannot now be undone? Suffice to say that Mr. Boulger's essays are a magazine of information relating to the people and country of Central Asia, Afghanistan and China; and as the importance of those countries to England's foreign policy is daily increasing, it is inevitable that such a book should attract the attention of the English reading public.

A. VAMBERY.

History of the Irish Confederation and the War in Ireland. Vol. III. 1643-1644. Edited by J. T. Gilbert. (Dublin: Gill.)

THE effect of the events which took place in Ireland during the Great Civil War has had but little attention paid to it. Probably there are many Englishmen possessed of fair historical knowledge who know no more about the matter than the author of *John Inglesant*, and are content with a vague belief that there was a very wicked transaction known as the Glamorgan Treaty somewhere between a massacre in Ulster and a massacre at Drogheda.

In reality the course of Irish affairs was watched with intense interest in England. Every step of the contest, and of the negotiation which sometimes interrupted it, was narrated in countless newspapers and pamphlets; and the information contained in them, though sometimes tainted with exaggeration, and always overlaid by party com-

ments, was not very wide of the truth. At all events, it is probable that it did more to steel the heart of the Parliamentary party against Charles I. than all the plunderings of Rupert's Cavaliers.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that those who are mainly concerned with English history note the progress made by Mr. Gilbert in his publication of documents connected with the Confederate Catholics. His present instalment reaches from October, 1643, to September, 1644. Of the volume only twenty pages are taken up by the portion of the work of Richard Bellings relating to those months, and this short extract is not of any great interest. The remainder is given to a series of illustrative letters and documents, from which the history of the time is to be gathered far better than from any narrative written many years after the events occurred.

The documents printed by Mr. Gilbert are mainly, though by no means exclusively, taken from that amazing treasury of the Irish history of the seventeenth century, the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library. It must be remembered that the editor does not republish documents which have already been printed in Carte's life of Ormond, and also that his subject is limited to the war in Ireland. Those who wish to investigate the policy—if it can be called by that name—of Charles I. with respect to the Irish war will still have to look for it in the Carte MSS., except so far as the documents are already in print. The history, for instance, of the supply of soldiers from Ireland to serve Charles in England is, from one point of view, of great interest; but while Mr. Gilbert's documents give us the negotiation relating to the levy of an army of native Irish, they only incidentally notice the sending over of detachments of the English troops which had hitherto been serving against the Confederate Catholics.

To say this, however, is only to remind residents in Oxford, who are eager for work, that there is plenty still to be done with the Carte MSS. Mr. Gilbert has properly defined the scope of his own labours, and the work which he has done will be valued most by those who, like himself, are real workers at the history of the seventeenth century.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

MICHAEL FIELD'S NEW VOLUME.

The Father's Tragedy; William Rufus; Loyalty or Love? By Michael Field. (Bell.)

WHATEVER may once have been the case, a new writer now has no reason to complain that he cannot find an audience. A poem as only to show its head to be rushed at by critics, who are but too anxious to discover its excellence, and to point out the qualities which it has in common with Shakspeare. But when a second work from the same hand appears, the criticism of many waxes cold.

Mr. Field—for so it appears simplest to call him, without inquiring too curiously into details of number or gender—made a name last year with his plays of "Callirrhoe" and "Fair Rosamund"; and the plays—the former of the two, at least—did show a somewhat remarkable, though an uncertain, promise. The book owed much of its success to one episode

of singular force and beauty. But though the scene between Machaon and the Faun was a long way in advance of anything else in the book, the rest of the play had quality enough to make one hope for better work from the same hand. This promise is not well borne out. The later plays have the same defects as the earlier in even a more marked degree. One is glad to recognise their merits; in skilful choice of subject, in unity and force of motive, in freshness and vigour of language, they are much beyond the ordinary level. But these merits are not sufficient to counter-balance the feebleness of plot, the total absence of humour and of lyrical faculty; and, what is worse, or, at all events, more annoying than all, the hopeless vice of style which seems to have its origin in the idea that dialogue cannot be dramatic unless it is almost wholly conducted in sustained metaphor. Take one or two instances of this irritating habit:

"That yellow sheaf of hair
That's ripe upon his brow,—I'll beat it down
Beneath the flail of Misery!"

Or again—

"You've stripped me of my child; 'twere modesty
To hide my naked motherhood."

Or again—

"The halcyon Sleep
Hath made a blessed calm. O safest hour
To turn her with the helm of my desire
From anchor'd port to Love's free waves."

This is an old vice of style that creeps again and again over poetry—an abuse of metaphor that in the newest modern writing has become as mechanical and conventional as it was in the days of "Pizarro" and "Caractacus."

"No more! the freshening breath of thy rebuke
Hath filled the swelling canvas of our souls;
And thus, tho' fate should cut the cable of
Our topmost hopes, in friendship's closing line
We'll grapple with despair, and if we fall
We'll fall in glory's wake!"

This is the final and conclusive criticism on a dramatic style like this, that makes "tropes as plenty as noun-substantives."

It would not, however, be fair to judge Mr. Field entirely by such passages as these. Let us take an instance of a different manner. The following is from a scene in "The Father's Tragedy" between the Earl of March and his daughter, who was betrothed to Prince David of Scotland, and has been cast off to make room for a new alliance between the Prince and the daughter of the Earl of Douglas:

"Earl of March. My daughter! God!
Her wraith!—I come to find the king.—Art sick?
It cannot speak. She's mad.
Elizabeth Dunbar. Fath—er.

[Falls on his neck.

Earl of March. My child,
What is't? Oh, tell me you are sane, not sick,
Nor supernatural. I feel your tears
Scalding from life's red fires. These raging
drops!

Oh, what an ocean swells!—You'd have mine
ear?

Elizabeth Dunbar. Re—ven—ge me!
Earl of March. That I will, and to the death.
On whom?—Not yet! I'll wait. Within her
throat

The child of anguish labours.

[Re-enter Women with flowers.]

Elizabeth Dunbar. Oh! [Faints.
Earl of March. She'll die."

Here is passion! The scene recalls another passage in "The Critic," though it falls short of the inimitable

"Who says
A whale's a bird?"

Whether such writing be sane or sick, it is certainly far from supernatural.

Of the three plays in this volume the best, to my mind, is the last, the one with the unfortunate title. It was written, as the author says in the preface, three years ago; and, whether for that reason or for others, it keeps itself more within bounds, and has less of that perpetual dazzle and tangle of metaphor and personification which becomes so wearisome in the other plays. The scene where the young prince renounces claim to the crown of Sicily, and the last scene of all, have dramatic quality of a high rank. In the latter the same note recurs which gave such charm to the episode of the Faun in "Callirhoë," a sort of speaking straight out, as it were, which, in its delicate and pathetic cadence, goes far to redeem the faults of the play.

"He does not claim," Mr. Field says of himself in the preface, "to have reached the severe beauty of art; his endeavour has been rather to touch with sympathy the impotence of human effort." It is no discredit to any poet that he has not reached the ideal of poetry; our complaint rather is that Mr. Field has made no serious and self-denying attempt to reach it. Simplicity, lucidity, sanity—these are the qualities that his work does not possess, and they are the qualities which alone can give poetry high or enduring value. One may be allowed to hope that experience and study of the best models may tone down his present extravagancies. Better results ought to come of natural powers which are, perhaps, as great as those of any of our younger poets.

J. W. MACKAIL.

An Account of the German Morality-Play entitled "Depositio Cornuti Typographici."

By William Blades, Typographer. (Trübner.)

THE origin and growth of the ceremony of "Deposition" are to this day involved in much obscurity, which it would undoubtedly be worth the while of a patient investigator to dispel. Of one fact we can, however, be quite certain—that the academic deposition is of much older origin than that of the journeyman printers, and that the whole substance of the very late printer's deposition with which Mr. Blades has favoured us is drawn from the *Manuale Scholarium* of the fifteenth century. His criticism of Oscar Schade, who held the printers' *depositio* to be borrowed from the academic, falls entirely to the ground when we compare the *Manuale* with De Vise's version of 1621. In order to explain this connexion so clearly as the present state of our knowledge on the subject permits, it may not be out of place to preface a few remarks on the academic *depositio*.

In the fifteenth century, and probably earlier, the scholar who had not commenced his university career was termed a *Bacchant* or *Beanus*. Various not very satisfactory derivations have been given for these words; but the most suggestive, if not the most scientific, for the latter is certainly the acrostic, *Beanus est animal nesciens Vitam Studiosorum*. This animal is elsewhere termed a *bestia cornigera*; and it would seem that a trace of this phrase has survived in Cambridge to this day, where a student who has not come into residence,

and thus has no claim to be called a 'varsity man, is, therefore, of necessity a *beast*. The Bacchant or Beanus usually wandered about Europe from one school to another in search of a good master, a vacant bursary, a gullible peasant, or a charitable burgher. On his wanderings he was generally accompanied by one or two smaller boys, termed in Germany A.B.C.-*Schützen*, who were committed to his charge, and who were obliged in return to "fag" for him. The extreme cruelties which these *Schützen* too often experienced from their youthful masters are vividly described in the autobiographies of Butzbach and Platter. But the day of vengeance for the Bacchant came with his admission to university life. Then arrived the *depositio* with its instruments of torture: the horned hat, the *Bacchantenzahn*, the axe and plane, the comb, scissors, razor, and *Ohrloffel*. It must not be supposed that these were merely for display. In the *examen patientiæ* which preceded the *depositio* proper the Beani were subjected to extremely coarse treatment. Thus the authorities of Prag University found it necessary to decree for the Beania that: "Omnes illi foetores veribus scatentium pulmonum, foedationes ac deturpationes oris aut aliarum partium corporis cum pice liquida, faecibus vel aliis putridis ac impuris rebus quae nauseam ciere . . . inhibita sunt." Martin Luther, who, like other university magnates, occasionally presided at such ceremonies, finds in the *depositio* a figure of human life with all its misfortunes, troubles, and annoyances. He tells the Beani to learn patience, for their later lives will be one long deposition: even their wives will "depose" and plague them. He concludes by bidding the depositor, "Pour wine upon their heads, and absolve them from Beani and Bacchants." This baptism of wine, water, or occasionally filth, followed by the absolution, was essentially the crowning act of the ceremony. It survives almost to the present day in the *Fuchstauf*, and possibly the slightest trace of the deposition might still be found in the ceremonial conversion of a *krasser Fuchs* into a *Brand-Fuchs*.

The age of the academic deposition—that "ancient custom of our high schools," as Luther terms it—is best evidenced by the *Manuale Scholarium* before referred to. This little work, written to introduce students to the language and habits of university life, was probably composed about 1496 with special reference to Heidelberg. The first dated edition is due to Martin Flach, Strassburg, 1481; but there is an undoubtedly earlier one, which Hain attributes to Dinckmut—and Ulm, 1476-80, would for more than one reason be a suitable place and date for the work. Numerous editions appeared during the last quarter of the fifteenth century. The *Manuale* contains, I believe, the earliest known account of the deposition, and its form points to its having existed long previously. The first two chapters only are concerned with our present subject. The first treats of how a *discipulus* arranges with a *magister* that the deposition shall take place under his presidency, and how the guests shall be limited on account of the Bacchant's poverty. The second chapters give us the deposition in the form of a dialogue between Bartoldus the Depositor and a fellow-student Camillus. The play, for so it may be called, took place

while the *magister* and guests were drinking at the unfortunate Bacchant's expense. The various steps of the *depositio*, as given in the *Manuale*, have been closely followed by de Vise in his *Depositio Cornuti*, printed by Mr. Blades in an appendix, and by Johann Rist in his rather washy version of de Vise, the translation of which forms the body of Mr. Blades's work. The steps are briefly as follows: the discovery of a strangely disagreeable smell, the search for its cause, its explanation when the *bestia cornigera* or *beamus* is found, the description of the extremely repulsive character of that animal, the determination to free the creature from its deformities and make a decent student out of it.

"Ha, quid dixerim? Tu in medicinis praeclarus es et apprimè eruditus, mi Camille. Nosti probe, qui bachantibus insaniamque habentibus cornua deponantur ac postea dentes illi eruantur. Aures vero, quemadmodum cultellis fieri consuetum est, abbreviantur, caliginem oculorum amovemus. Et cerne pilos illos de naso progredientes! fac in primis extrahas. Sed laboriosum erit tam longam tamque horrendam barbam tondere; cum vero tibi rallum sit acutissimum, lignis de quercinis factum, elaborate cum exornabis. Tum scelera sua confitetur. Postremo a magistris venerabilibus a foetore illo deponetur copuleturque consortio nostro."

Then follow the various processes of horn and tooth drawing, hair and beard cutting, smearing with black or foul ointment, and the confession. The poor cornute on bended knees is made to confess the most terrible sins, and to do penance by paying for the supper and wine. Then the ceremony concludes with absolution, and doubtless the wine baptism referred to by Luther and others. Such, then, is the academic deposition as it existed in the fifteenth century—an old and time-honoured custom.

Let us now consider what form the deposition took among the journeymen of the various handicrafts. We must here note two facts which bear closely on this matter: first, that the deposition was a ceremony essentially connected with the reception of the journeyman into the club or association of journeymen, it had nothing to do with his membership of the guild; secondly, that these journeymen clubs were only struggling into existence in the second half of the fifteenth century, at a time when the deposition was an established academic custom. Finally, let us notice that we have no account whatever of any journeyman deposition before the seventeenth century; and, as Mr. Blades puts it before us, it was then a very feeble reflex of what had been current at Heidelberg two centuries previously. It is a post-Reformation institution, and as such the historian can lay but small weight on the probability of its being connected with any initiatory rites of the early craft-guilds. As for Oscar Schade's idea that the deposition was related to old mediæval festivities, such as the Feast of Asses, there is no evidence in the least to support it; and to talk, like Mr. Blades does, of the printer's deposition being a ceremony "lost in the gloom of antiquity," seems quite unjustifiable till some evidence of the pre-Reformation existence of these journeyman customs is produced.

Mr. Blades does not always appear to

distinguish between the craft-guild and the journeyman-brotherhood or club. Before the latter came into existence the ceremony by which the apprentice became a journeyman took place before the whole guild. It was very far from being a deposition. It was a very solemn ceremony indeed, and the master of the guild declared the apprentice free of his years of tuition in the name of the Holy Trinity and of the craft. When the oppression of the masters led to the establishment of journeyman-brotherhoods, these were at first essentially religious. They might, under the cloak of religion, or as friendly societies, carry on a disguised opposition to the masters, the heads of the craft-guild; but it is hard to conceive any ceremony like the deposition being connected with them, until with the Reformation they lost entirely their religious character. At any rate it rests with those who assert the antiquity of the printer's deposition to produce evidence of its pre-Reformation existence. I, for one, doubt if any can be found. The earliest journeyman ceremonies of the kind with which we are acquainted are those of the farriers and armourers on the one hand, and those of the coopers on the other. These date from the eighteenth century, and may be a century older, but I find absolutely no internal evidence that would lead me to believe they "belong to a period centuries earlier." They appear to me in every sense post-Reformation. The journeyman books of the farriers and coopers have nothing to do with the craft-guilds. They contain those customs which were communicated to the apprentice on his being admitted to the association of journeymen. With much coarse humour they give some practical advice as to what conduct the novice should adopt in his journeyings, and describe the ceremony during which this advice was given to him—a ceremony resembling to some extent the deposition. The initiatory rites were not peculiar to the journeyman printers, but probably belonged to all associations. What we do know with regard to the printers is far less than what we know about the farriers, armourers, and coopers; and that little does not concern the early printers, but is a seventeenth century reflex of an early academic custom. This seems to me all that can be said historically on the matter till further evidence is collected. I may, however, remark that in the statutes of the Frankfurt union of journeymen tailors from 1452, and in those of the Freiburg union of journeymen locksmiths from 1544, I find no trace of any ceremony corresponding to the deposition, notwithstanding there is much information with regard to the convivial meetings of members. This is some, although negative, evidence of the late date of the initiatory rites of the journeyman associations.

Although I feel compelled to take up a very different historical view of the matter from that adopted by Mr. Blades, I do not think his book will lose much of its interest owing to what seems to me a want of historical and literary completeness. Typographically and bibliographically the work possesses all the excellence which the author's name warrants us in expecting, while throughout a keen desire to see the printer's art raised to its old position is manifest. If we hardly know why the author should have translated Rist's somewhat bald version of de Vise, instead of the

latter work itself, we can still allow that his translation—although not very literal, and occasionally missing the point to avoid the coarseness of the original—is undoubtedly readable. With his literary remarks we are not always quite satisfied. Thus, his statement that the printers were not drawn into close connexion with the universities before the Reformation needs considerable qualification, and, again, the statement that Til Ulenspiegel first appeared in Low German is rather misleading. There is only a statement of the eleventh edition to this effect—namely, that it had been translated out of Low Saxon. The two earliest known editions, the unique copy of the 1517 edition in the British Museum and the unique copy of the 1519 edition at Gotha are both in High German. Till a previous Low German version is found it is premature to state that the book first appeared in "plaat-deutsche" (*sic*). The reproductions are well done and well chosen. We hope some day Mr. Blades may throw a little more light on the early customs of the printer's craft; but so far as Germany is concerned, the great source must be the town archives of the end of the fifteenth century, and not printed books of the seventeenth.

KARL PEARSON.

THE VISIGOTHS IN SPAIN.

Die Könige der Germanen. By Felix Dahn. Sixth Volume. Second edition. (Leipzig.)

THE name of Prof. Dahn, of Königsberg, is well known by all students of the period of the great barbarian migrations; and for their sakes we call attention to the fact that a new and revised edition of the sixth volume of his great work on "The Kings of the Germans" has just issued from the press.

This volume deals with the laws and institutions of the Visigoths during the three centuries of their dominion in Southern Gaul and Spain. How interesting, yet how perplexing is this portion of the history of the early Middle Ages, how great the need of a really scientific treatment of a period in which romance has hitherto had unusual success in passing itself off as history, none know better than those who have attempted to study the subject for themselves; and we believe it will be the general verdict of these students that, after Prof. Dozy, Felix Dahn has done most towards bringing order out of this chaos.

The additions which Dahn has made to the second edition appear to be not numerous but interesting. He has carefully examined the *usus loquendi* of Ulfilas with reference to all words bearing on political or social life. And this inquiry, while throwing an interesting light on Dahn's main subject, indirectly furnishes valuable evidence of the conscientiousness and the delicate accuracy with which the first Teutonic author fulfilled his self-imposed task of the translation of the Scriptures into the language of his countrymen.

Prof. Dahn has also in an Appendix carefully examined the documents recently published by Padre Fita under the title *Suplementos al Concilio Nacional Toledano VI.*, which throw a curious light on the ecclesiastical and social condition of Spain in the early part of the seventh century. (The Sixth Council of Toledo was held in 638, or seventy-three years before the Moorish inva-

sion.) We find in these documents a long and elaborate judgment, subscribed by fifty-two bishops of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, in the cause of Martinus and Aventius, competitors for the see of Astigi. Nineteen years before the date of the council, Martinus, having been accused of sundry acts of immorality, of treason, and of consulting a woman possessed of a spirit of divination in order to learn the time of the king's death, was deposed, and Aventius was consecrated bishop in his stead. Martinus, however, had never ceased to expostulate against the injustice of the sentence, and now, after the lapse of so long a time, the prelates of the council review the proceedings at the original trial. They admit the validity of the objections taken against some of the evidence, and especially they find that some of the most damaging charges were brought by persons who had bound themselves by a solemn league and covenant ("perpetuâ societate mancipati") to Aventius that they would not rest till they had hunted Martinus out of the dignity which his rival coveted. Released by the Fathers of the Council from the religious sanction of this immoral oath, the conspirators now give their testimony in favour of the unjustly accused Martinus, who is thereupon reinstated in his see. Aventius is, however, suffered to retain the titular rank of bishop, and both the competitors are forbidden, under penalty of anathema, to raise any future question concerning the affair which is thus decided.

In another of the documents here published the bishops of Spain remonstrate with courtesy, but with considerable freedom, against an imputation which has been passed upon them by Pope Honorius, that they are remiss in the punishment of heresy. They have certainly thought that mild measures were for the time the best calculated to attain the desired end; but they indignantly deny that to them can be fairly applied the language of the prophet, "They are dumb dogs: they cannot bark." This text, they remark by the way, is not to be found in the Book of Ezekiel (from which Honorius had apparently quoted it), but in that of Isaiah, "though [as they add, in order to lessen the importance of this lapse] all the Prophets spake by the same Spirit." However, they are sure that the Devil has employed some persons to propagate this slander against them, to which they regret that the pope should have given such easy credence. They will not follow his example by accepting a report which has reached their ears that "the venerable Roman prince" (it is not quite clear whether they mean the pope or the emperor) permits Jews who have been once baptized to return to their old superstition. So the document flows on, with many expressions of deference for the authority of St. Peter's chair, but with a good deal of self-assertion and scarcely veiled recrimination against the actual occupant of that chair.

A curious comment on this epistle is furnished by the document which comes next in order, and which is entitled "Confessio vel professio Judaeorum civitatis Toletanae." In this paper, which is dated December 1, 637, the "ex-Hebraei" (that is, the Jews who have already undergone a compulsory conversion to Christianity) are made to declare that on account of their "well-known perfidy and

prevarication"—in other words, their tendency to relapse into Judaism—they have, by the civil and canon law, justly merited death, but that, touched by the exhortations of the most holy council, they spontaneously return to the path of safety. They therefore make a fresh profession of their faith in the Trinity and in the Divine and human nature of Christ whom their fathers crucified. They promise to renounce all Jewish rites and observances: the keeping of the Sabbath, circumcision and abstinence from particular kinds of meat, "except those which nature, and not superstition, rejects," to hold no sort of intercourse with those Hebrews who have not been baptized, and to produce all their Scriptures—both those read in the synagogues and the Apocrypha—that it might be seen that they are not tampering with the sacred text. In words, which are quoted almost literally from chap. xiii. of Deuteronomy (6-10), they promise that if one of their number, his wife, his son, or his daughter, shall fall from the Catholic faith, they will, at their own peril, lay hands on the perpetrator of such wickedness and stone him with stones till he die. Thus (as Prof. Dahn remarks), with a refinement of Christian charity, the very provisions of the Mosaic law against apostasy from Judaism are made use of to prevent the possibility of the Jewish renegade relapsing into Judaism.

The whole document certainly shows that the pope had little reason to complain of the lukewarmness of the Visigothic bishops; and passages of it remind one in a curious way of Browning's poem, "The Sermon on Holy-Cross Day."

The heavy hand which the Gothic kings of Spain undoubtedly brought to bear upon the Jewish race during the last century of their dominion must have been the more bitterly resented, because in the hundred years from Euric to Recared that race had been treated with marked favour by the Arian sovereigns who reigned at Toulouse and Toledo. It seems to have been the great increase in their numbers and wealth resulting from this century of peace which caused the terrific persecution to break forth against them under King Sisibut (612-620)—a persecution in the course of which, according to the probably exaggerated estimates of later writers, 90,000 Jews were forced to submit to Christian baptism. No doubt some of the compulsory converts of that terrible time figured among the "ex-Hebraei," whose confession of faith we have just been perusing.

We have not space to refer as we should like to Prof. Dahn's analysis of the current stories as to the fall of the Gothic monarchy in Spain, but must content ourselves with referring our readers to pp. 671-693, in which, breaking a lance with a Spanish writer who, poorly armed with the weapons of criticism, had come forth to do battle on behalf of the old legends, he shows that we really know little more than the names of the two last Gothic kings of Spain, Witika and Roderic. The vices of the one, the virtues and heroism of the other, are both really unproved for by any contemporary authority. The greater part of the romantic details of the Moorish conquest which have passed into history are due to Moorish historians of the ninth century, partly also to Christian chroniclers of

the same date, but preeminently to King Alfonso III., who died in 912, two centuries after the defeat of King Roderic. Some grains of historical truth may be preserved by these writers; but anyone who has studied the growth of legend in the Middle Ages will readily admit how large may have been the admixture of that which is merely fabulous.

We heartily recommend this as well as the other volumes of Prof. Dahn's "epoch-making" work to the attention of all students of early mediæval history. T. HODGKIN.

NEW NOVELS.

Taken to Heart. By the Hon. F. Plunket. (Maxwell.)

Dr. Grattan. By W. A. Hammond. (Bentley.)
A Marriage of Convenience. By Harriet Jay. In 3 vols. (White.)

The Mistress of Tayne Court. By Mrs. Marshall. (Seeley.)

Thompson Hall. By Anthony Trollope. (Sampson Low.)

Short Flights. By A. E. I. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Struck Down. By Hawley Smart. (Warne.)

By Shore and Sedge. By Bret Harte. (Longmans.)

Taken to Heart has all the excellences and few of the defects of its class. Men rarely succeed in catching the delicate lights and shades of refined home life; ladies seldom fail, but they are prone to mar the picture either by feminine frivolity or maudlin pietism. Of these there is no trace in Miss Plunket's agreeable work. She errs only from distrust of her own powers. Doubtless fearing that her pretty and wholesome little domestic story would be thought too tame, she assigns a mysterious past and a sensation murder story to Miss Smith. But they are quite incidental, are merely narrated hurriedly by Miss Smith at the clearing up; and, as the author evidently takes no interest in them herself, we may eliminate them from the story, which they do nothing to improve. The main plot is simplicity itself. The master of Beechwood, a quiet, sensible, chivalrous old bachelor, offers a home to his friend's orphan—a girl of seventeen, an impulsive, honest, loving girl, hitherto pining in a poverty-stricken London lodging. Nothing could be sweeter or more affecting than the perfect freedom and transparent camaraderie between the guardian and ward, as they lay their heads together to puzzle out the proprieties and cope with the local Mrs. Grundies. Their conversations are curiously natural; indeed, Miss Plunket seems to have the unusual power of making the dialogue help on the story without becoming wooden. The heroine has a passing love for a flirting deceiver, and then a serious and successful affair with a proper young gentleman. But these love affairs do not interest us much. Meanwhile, a companion is engaged—one Miss Smith—a mysterious and splendid woman; and very delicately does the author trace the growing friendship and love between Mr. Vaughan and Miss Smith in the years while his home is brightened by the presence of the happy, grateful girl and the

noble cultivated woman. Those who care to note the superlative touches of a real artist should examine the (p. 212) little home picture—a wet afternoon, the girl at her fancy work, Miss Smith reading, and Mr. Vaughan edging up to the fire for a cosy chat; but we must quote:

"The lady, who had scarcely raised her eyes before, now closed her book, and laying it down on her knee, turned to him with the quiet confidence of habit, and said, 'Well, did you go down to the village as you intended?' And then began one of those commonplace dialogues of every-day life, which, utterly uninteresting to all outside, form an element of happiness to those within the magic home-circle, and keep ever weaving their threads harmoniously together, the warp and woof of domestic intercourse."

How strikingly and gracefully the thought is expressed in this sentence, which, indeed, gives the keynote of the book! Little touches of ripe humour occur everywhere; especially when Miss Grimes, the professional scandal-monger, comes on the scene. She is worthy of Cranford, but Mrs. Gaskell would never have brought out her full grimness. The ridiculous collapse of her mystery about the scandalous widow we will not reveal, amusing as it is; but rather recommend the book to those who care for something pure, sensible, graceful, and comfortable.

In *Dr. Grattan* the ambitious dramatic element is more pronounced, but not more successful. The plot rolls on a strange confession of Mr. Lamar that he had been a slaver and pirate during his fourteen years absence from his family. Was it true, or was it a hallucination? Dr. Grattan, who loves the daughter, has to find out. The plot promises well, but is huddled up, probably through inexperience. Many of its meshes are tangled, if not broken. The usual tiresome testamentary complications arise; and in the end, of course, the wealth of Louise Lamar disappears, and the Doctor's rather stupid scruples are satisfied. All this let us leave aside, for the domestic element is as charming as in *Taken to Heart*, though less finished. The Doctor is a fine fellow—an American Mr. Vaughan—for both are middle-aged lovers. His views are eccentric, like his library, which in his horror of symmetry he had reconstructed into an irregular pentagon. There is something Shandean in his ruminating pipes under the porch, with his theory of the contemplative influence of the surrounding mountains. He had a different mountain for each train of thought, and consulted them in his medical and religious difficulties. But the time came when he had to struggle against his love—he a village doctor—with a lovely princess, and then there was none of his mountains which could help him in the novel predicament. The love between him and his daughter Cynthia is delightful to read about, as are all these simple, harmless sayings and doings of a little New England village. Mr. Hammond's heart is in the right place, nor is his head far wrong, and we thank him for his pleasant and improving entertainment.

A Marriage of Convenience calls for no remark. It is a dull, exaggerated fashionable novel of the fashion of the last generation, made up of the usual elements—a lovely

Lady Constance, a diabolical foreign duke, miserable marriage, handsome lover, "like a young Adonis in his elegant evening dress," spies, mysteries, &c. Constance addresses her spouse as "My Lord Duke," and he is always prating to people about "My Duchess." The proposal scene is comical. "Constance, I love you—be my wife!" My lord I—I do not love you! 'Become my Duchess.' She looked at him with dazed amazement."

Mrs. Marshall's new story is not an improvement on her *Colston Days*. The story is conventional and uninteresting. Gwendoline is a stupid, mulish little heroine, even if "her hair rolled down almost to her feet." She is under the influence of an old man named Thorne, who slips in and out of the book with snatches of that meaningless, ignoble "personal piety" cultivated by consumptive mammas of the Riviera—Mrs. Hemans' school. The hero is a highly proper hero; and as he always takes home-made biscuits and cocoa for supper, and is mighty particular about the exact proportions of milk and sugar, it may easily be guessed that he is far from impious. The best thing is the life-like sketch of the Elliot family, a mother and girls spoiled by the fussy influence of the university extension. This is quite life-like, but almost cruel in its unsparing truth. Otherwise the book is mere nothingness.

There remain four of the shilling story-books now so popular, or rather bidding for popularity. First comes a little after-dinner—and by no means refined—story which was probably told in three minutes, but which Mr. Trollope has drearily expanded into 127 pages. A lady bringing a mustard plaster up to her husband mistakes her room in the hotel, and in the dark puts it on a strange gentleman. That is positively all. The padding is clumsy, vulgar, and tiresome.

The cover of *Short Flights* presents a flock of swallows fluttering round some telegraph wires. The only short flights these leaden stories remind us of are those which our old gander and his ladies used to laboriously make between the prosaic poultry-yard and the stagnant duck-pond. We have not patience to say more about them. They must have been written and published by mistake somehow. The very first sentence is as follows: "I had meant to entitle this sketch 'Raised Up,' but, reflecting that after all 'Cast Down' would better indicate its nature, I abandoned the idea and named it as above." Which, of all things, is "Yellow Roses"!

And now it seems that Hawley Smart has hit upon a *via media*, and calls his treatise *Struck Down*. The key to these mysteries is the frantic longing to snatch at the mantle of *Called Back*. *Struck Down* is at least brisk—as a police report—but it is miserable stuff. Never having read any of this author's works, we were unprepared for the shock. A couple of lines introducing one Dave Skirling convinced us that if a murder were contemplated he would be the man. A conventional detective takes the whole volume to come to the same conclusion—a most insufferable prating old idiot. There is nothing like a character in this mere expanded police report, and the farrago of

slang and fine language is what one would have thought no man of the world would put into the mouths of uneducated sailors and policemen.

We keep Mr. Bret Harte's book to the last, for true genius should not be confounded among Grub Street incompetence. We need say little about what everyone will read. The first story is, in its way, a magnificent piece of human knowledge and human feeling. How small and paltry all Mrs. Marshall's well-meant fatalisms—the "leaning upon Him," the "holding fast to the Anchorage," &c.—seem beside this profound insight into the strength and weakness of religious sensations as shown in the Californian camp-meeting. The

"actors themselves, hard and aggressive through practical struggles, often warped and twisted with chronic forms of smaller diseases, or malformed and crippled through carelessness and neglect, and restless and weary through some vague mental distress and inquietude that they had added to their burdens,"

the object being "to seek and obtain an exaltation of feeling vaguely known as 'It,' or less vaguely veiling a sacred name." Pitiful as is this picture of degraded humanity cowering under the old spell of fetish, Obi medicine—call it anything but Christianity—its bright side is brought into a contrast all the more striking. No heroism could be more fantastic or more touching than this of the young apostle, who, resigning his wealthy pretty sweetheart to the unctuous deacon, in whom he humbly believed, goes forth to marry the ill-favoured widow Hiler and her brats, because "the Lord had called him to watch over the widow and the fatherless." The second story is a mere clever sketch of a naughty little girl, and the last a curious story of curious people, with whose simplicity and involved reasoning processes no one but the author could cope. We advise the reader not to peep beforehand at the last page, for it contains a piquant surprise in store.

E. PURCELL.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Souvenirs of Some Continents. By Archibald Forbes. (Macmillan.) We cannot think the title of this volume happily chosen. Out of some thirteen papers of which it consists, no less than eight have to do with war correspondence; and the remainder would never have been written if the author had not travelled far and wide to lecture about what he had seen as a war correspondent. "A Poet Waif" is the only one that has a special interest of its own. The descriptions of social life in Australia and the United States are clever enough, but they could have been written by many another journalist. The war correspondence proper stands in a different category. Here Mr. Archibald Forbes (does the title-page imply that we ought now to call him Dr. Archibald Forbes?) holds a position as unique as that of Miss Thompson among painters. Whatever may be our course of life or our political professions, none of us can boast that he has altogether cast out the fighting instinct. Does any wish in his inmost heart to read without a thrill "Chevy Chase," or Drayton's story of Agincourt, or the ballad of "The Revenge"? We are not ashamed, then, to confess our interest in Skobeloff and Wolseley and Bazaine, nor to surrender ourselves to the fascination of a writer who has been an eye-witness—nay, often a

sharer—in many of the events that have made history during the past fifteen years. Our only regret is that Mr. Forbes has not found the leisure to combine some of his disconnected sketches into a regular narrative. For this single defect we suppose that the demands of magazines and of lecture audiences are responsible. Take it as it is, the book is no unworthy memorial of a busy life and a brave man.

MR. AND MRS. PENNELL have written a most pleasant account of the *Canterbury Pilgrimage* (Seeley) which they went last year on a Rudge tandem tricycle, instead of the faster Humber which they put on their title-page. They have illustrated their little book with some charming woodcuts, and have taken their drawings of Chaucer characters, including the monk's "grehounds . . . as swift as fowl in flight," on p. 17, from the only true source—the fine Ellesmere MS., as drawn for the Chaucer Society. It is mighty pleasant for any Chaucer lover who, in "pre-bike" and "pre-trike" days, has tramped his old master's dusty road to turn over the pages in which his later cultured fellow pilgrims from across the ocean have chronicled the course and incidents of their shrine-ward journey, to see again the hills and vales of Kent, the winding Thames and Medway, the swaying hop-bines, Blean forest, and the grand cathedral; to rest again in the Falstaffe Inn. And though the British Philistine who doesn't like tandems—and thinks Canterbury a "rotten" place—is met, and the loathsome product of the London slums among the hop-pickers, yet Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's book is redolent of the breeze from English fields, full of kindly feeling for English folk, and makes one realise how truly the reverence for our great writers binds into one people the nations whose leagues of ocean seem to sever.

Historical Richmond. By Edwin Beresford Chancellor. Illustrated. (Bell.) When the writer of a book which involves extensive research tells us, as Mr. Chancellor does, that, in consequence of his youth, he was debarred access to our greatest public library, we cannot help feeling very indulgently towards him. He has certainly done all that he could, if not all that he would; and the results of his industry are far from being insignificant, although they do not appear to have led to the discovery of any new facts. For Mr. Chancellor's correction of a statement made by the county historian Manning (p. 205) is itself incorrect; and it may be of use to him to be put right upon a point with reference to which he has been at some trouble to go wrong. The name of the first ranger of the park appointed by Charles II. was Sir Daniel Harvey, of Coomb, who was knighted at Canterbury, May 26, 1660, as recorded by Peter Le Neve. Of course the chief historical associations of Richmond belong to the royal palace there, which was the favourite residence of Edward III., and was reconstructed for the second time by Henry VII., who died within its walls. When Henry VIII. acquired Hampton Court—a far more stately palace—Richmond fell into the shade; and, although it enjoyed a renewal of brightness when Queen Elizabeth held her court there, the Stuarts cared little for it, and it never recovered the dismantling which took place in 1650. A good idea of the character of the buildings may be gained from Van der Gucht's view, engraved for Aubrey's *Surrey*, and published also in Lysons' *Environs*. The illustrations of it which form the frontispiece of Mr. Chancellor's book are hazy, and we cannot say that the other "ink-photographs" are very successful. We hope the young author will be encouraged to pursue his antiquarian researches, and that access to ampler stores will lead to still more satisfactory results.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley: his Life, Work and Teachings. By Grace A. Oliver. (The English publisher, for manifest reasons, has withdrawn his name from the title-page.) It is quite possible that the future historian of the English Church during this century may regard Stanley as really a more important figure than many far greater men; and the singular charm of his personal character was acknowledged by his keenest controversial opponents. Mrs. Oliver has written principally for American readers; and most of the information contained in this volume will be familiar to all in this country who take an interest in its subject. Much of it may be found in the articles published in the newspapers and magazines at the time of Stanley's death. Mr. Augustus Hare's *Memorials of a Quiet Life* has been drawn upon for anecdotes of Stanley's childhood and of his family, and *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and Stanley's *Life of Arnold* for the account of his life at Rugby. The material, however, has been skilfully and agreeably worked up, and there is some little new matter from unpublished letters and recollections of friends. The etched portrait by Mr. J. W. Robbins, which is prefixed to the book, we cannot praise.

A Battling Life, chiefly in the Civil Service: an Autobiography, with Fugitive Papers on Subjects of Public Importance. By Thomas Baker. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) Mr. Baker's life has not, in the ordinary sense, been eventful; and as he has avoided giving "minute details of family and domestic concerns," some of the charm of autobiographical writing is absent from this record. He was born at Ilminster in 1819, and educated for the legal profession. He entered the office of the General Board of Health in 1849, and his descriptions of the methods of the Civil Service are the most important parts of his book. The glimpses behind the scenes of official life are at once instructive and entertaining. In the Ilminster Grammar School case he was instrumental in defeating an attempt to make it an exclusively Church of England charity; and the consequence of the subsequent legislation arising from it was very far-reaching. The Endowed Schools Act, 1860, embodied the principle of what is now known as the "Conscience Clause," and its inclusion illustrates the haphazard character of a great deal of English legislation. Mr. Baker has something to say of interest on smoking carriages (which he suggested); official indexes and *précis* (in which he is an expert); temperance and vegetarianism (which he advocates); and vaccination (which he reprobates). Like some other opponents of the theory of contagion, he is a strong advocate of sanitation.

If the English citizen possesses the wisdom with which he is credited he will have as little as possible to do with the subject (*Justice and Police*) of the last volume of the "English Citizen Series." (Macmillan.) A familiar intercourse with either branch of Mr. Maitland's treatise will undoubtedly subject the ordinary householder to vexation, from which he will be long in freeing himself. As a guide to the domain of English justice (for everything outside England and Wales is rigidly and judiciously excluded from his ken), the task could not have been better executed than it has been by Mr. Maitland. The chapter which deals with the intricate question of "civil execution and bankruptcy," though necessarily much condensed is an admirable illustration of the skill with which the whole work has been compiled. An excellent and impartial summary is given of the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Act generally associated with the name of Mr. Chamberlain, and the question of its success is easily left to be answered in later years. As a

matter of strict accuracy we may venture to doubt the correctness of the statement in a footnote on page 112 that "St. Ives, without a commission of the peace, police, or lately policed, itself." Mr. Maitland will, we think, discover on further examination that his little borough rejoices in the possession of a separate magistracy. Some of the vagaries of its rulers attracted the attention, if we remember aright, of the newspaper world of England a few years ago. In the paragraphs which deal with the duties of a grand jury (p. 137) the words *former* and *latter* have by a curious accident been transposed. The mention of these slight *incuriae* will serve to show the interest with which we have perused the chapter of Mr. Maitland's handbook to two subjects which, like the poor, are ever with us.

THE chapters of *Launceston Past and Present*, by Alfred F. Robbins (Launceston: Cornish & Devon Printing Co.) abound in new information, the fruits of diligent perusal of the volumes of Domestic State papers and of the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Rarely indeed has the history of a single town showed greater research than has been displayed by Mr. Robbins in his description of his native place. The attraction of Launceston lies in the past; its future will probably be as dull as that of any other decaying town in the west of England. Its priory has long been dissolved, the castle which dominates the little town is but a picturesque ruin, no relic of antiquity remains uninjured at Launceston save the gorgeous church which the munificence of a neighbouring squire erected just before the sweeping away of the Roman rite. In the pages of history the gaol in Launceston castle stands out in colours darker than those of Rembrandt. Thirty-four priests were detained therein in 1297. Cuthbert Maine, the first martyr in England for the ancient creed of Roman Catholicism, was imprisoned in this "loathsome dungeon" in 1577, and George Fox, though one of the earliest, was not the last of the Quakers to sicken within its walls. During the civil war the din of battle raged around Launceston; and when the victory was on the side of the Parliament, two of the neighbouring gentry, Thomas Gewen and Robert Bennett, figured among the chief adherents of that cause at Westminster. This section of the work of Mr. Robbins is more than a contribution to local history; it throws light on the character of the struggle in which the best blood of the whole country was engaged. The two boroughs of Launceston and Newport, the latter being practically a mere suburb of its wealthier neighbour, returned between them down to the passing of the Reform Bill, four members, and among their representatives were several names never to be effaced from the records of the House of Commons. To their career and to the contests in which they were engaged Mr. Robbins has devoted especial attention, and the narrative of the Parliamentary life of these two constituencies is told with greater minuteness than in any similar volume which has come under our notice. An ample index of more than fifty pages completes his labours.

Thoughts on Science, Theology, and Ethics. By John Wilson. (Trübner.) "The object of this little book is to give a correct sketch of the main lines of modern thought in small compass, and in language simple enough to be easily understood." This object seems to be fairly well attained as to two at least of the author's subjects—Science and Ethics. The style, free from the academic severity of a text-book, is suited to the general reader. Nor is there wanting an attraction for the student of philosophy. It is not indeed new light upon old problems, such as that of freewill, which our author dismisses as "simply an unthinkable expression, totally devoid of any intelligible

meaning." It is not subtlety of analysis. We look in vain for a clear demarcation between the different kinds of Utilitarianism and that ethical standard which is not inelegantly described as "the aim to keep in step with the evolutionary march of our race." The philosophical interest of the book lies not so much in its originality as in its representative character. It is a typical example of speculative matter assimilated by common sense. It shows the current philosophical doctrines not fresh from the mint, but in the form which they are apt to assume after entering into circulation. Thus it is significant that, while we read much about "function" and "organism" and the "adjustment of the internal relations of each individual to the external relations," only half a page is devoted to what the writer calls the "subjective sanction"—that is, the benevolence of Hume and Butler, the golden rule of Christianity. We do not feel called upon to discuss Mr. Wilson's opinions about theology. Our readers must judge for themselves concerning the justice and good taste of his polemic against the national creed. Those who agree in the main with him will perhaps regard the violence of his expressions as unnecessary. Those who differ from him may at least allow him the one virtue he is good enough to leave to St. Paul—"truthfulness."

UNDER the title of *Readable Readers* Messrs. Cassells have added another series of Reading-Books to the many which have been called into existence by the requirements of the Code. Without presuming to deliver a comparative verdict, we may say that they are distinguished by several praiseworthy features. To begin with, they are bound in a hue of red that succeeds in being alluring without being gaudy. The illustrations are both more numerous and on a larger scale than usual; and many of them have apparently been specially drawn for the series. The passages selected likewise show originality. We have been particularly pleased with the extracts from *Eothen* (would that we ourselves had been introduced to this still unrivalled book of travel at so early an age!) and from Darwin's descriptions of earth-worms and slave-ants, as well as with Miss Buckland's paraphrase of *The Vicar of Wakefield*. In the poetry Mr. Matthew Arnold and Archbishop Trench have a conspicuous place. Finally, the explanatory notes are conveniently placed at the end of each volume, followed by short biographical notices of the authors. Thrice happy, if they only knew it, are the present generation of school children.

MR. ARROWSMITH, of Bristol, has issued an illustrated edition of *Called Back*, with a short sketch of the early life of "Hugh Conway." The illustrations, six in number, are by Mr. Fred Barnard. The life is chiefly noticeable for some letters written from on board the *Conway* training-ship, at the age of about fifteen, which had better not have been published. The book is handsomely got up, but the sheets have been very badly stitched together. The portrait that forms the frontispiece is as good as a photograph can be.

The Hartz Mountains, a further instalment of the "Holiday Handbooks" edited by Percy Lindley, indicates in most attractive fashion how at small cost one may explore a region often heard of, but little visited by the British tourist. Under the heading "Dull Useful Information" there is much that will be of service to the traveller, and the margin of each page contains a column for memoranda. The descriptions of such old-world nooks as Soest and Geslar are liberally supplemented by excellent illustrations. A chatty account is given of all kinds of places and all sorts of men. The pamphlet of thirty-two pages costs only a penny, while the presentment of the German eagle of Geslar fountain is of itself worth many pennies.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation a series of volumes dealing with field sports and national games, to be called "The Badminton Library." The general editors of the series are the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson. The first volume, announced for October, will treat of *Hunting*. It will be written by the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Mowbray Morris, with contributions from other pens; and it will be illustrated by Messrs. J. Sturgess and J. Charlton. *Fishing*, written by Mr. H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, will follow in November. It will be in two parts, one dealing with salmon and trout, the other with coarse fish. Other volumes already arranged for are *Shooting*, by Lord Walsingham; *Boating*, by Mr. W. B. Woodgate; *Cycling*, by Lord Bury; and *Cricket*, by Mr. W. Yardley.

PROF. VAMBÉRY'S new work, *The Coming Struggle for India*, will be published by Cassell & Company in about a week.

MESSRS. KNIGHT & Co., publishers to the Local Government Board, have in the press a work by Miss Mason, called *The Education of Pauper Children: the Systems, Regulations, and Laws explained*. It will contain chapters explaining the Local Government Board; the guardians; Poor Law officials; regulations as to religion; the workhouse; district and separate schools; cottage homes; training ships and the sea service, both navy and merchant; boarding out, both within and beyond the union; emigration; voluntary certified schools; industrial schools; children in service, &c.

Frederick Lucas's Mission to Rome in 1855, edited by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, is the title of a book about to appear which will excite keen interest among those to whom the relations of England and Ireland, and of Ireland and Rome, are subjects of reflection. Mr. Lucas, though an Englishman, was M.P. for County Meath, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the secret springs of Irish political movements in his day.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will publish during August two new novels: *The Verge of Night*, by Mr. Percy Greg, and *What's His Offence?* by the author of "The Two Miss Flemings," &c., each in three volumes.

The Record of Ruth is the title of a new book by the author of the "Cheveley Novels," which will be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. The same publisher announces a volume of one hundred sonnets by Mr. E. C. Lefroy.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNEY will publish next week a new novel, by Mr. W. Outram Tristram, entitled *Comedies from a Country Side*.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. will issue immediately a new novel, by Miss Florence Marryat, entitled *The Heir Presumptive*, to be followed by *Hearts or Diamonds*, by Miss Iza Duffus Hardy; *In a Grass Country*, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron; and a cheap edition of *Keith's Wife*, by Lady Violet Greville.

IN a special "Holiday Edition" of Mr. Francis George Heath's *Burnham Beeches*, to be published immediately by Messrs. Rider & Son, will be given a portrait of the author, upon whose suggestion this tract of forest was secured for public use by the Corporation of London.

THE idea which has long prevailed concerning the obsolescence of old English divinity receives a striking contradiction from the fact that "an important MS." is now being offered for purchase which contains a complete English translation of Pole's *Synopsis*. The devotion and self-sacrifice of the translator are beyond praise; it were perhaps idle to wish that he may live to see them appreciated.

THE July number of the *Journal* of the National Indian Association contains the first of a series of papers by the Rev. J. Long, formerly well known at Calcutta, in which he describes the conditions of English life in India two centuries ago from original documents at the India Office. We are glad to learn that Mr. Long is to edit for the Hakluyt Society a MS. diary of Sir W. Hedges, Governor of Bengal from 1681 to 1684, before Calcutta was founded. We know no one better qualified for the work.

ON Monday, July 27, and the remaining days of the week, Messrs. Sotheby will sell the large collection of autograph letters and other literary documents formed by the late F. Naylor. Among the chief rarities are a holograph letter of Catharine of Aragon to Cardinal Santa Cruz; a long letter of Queen Elizabeth to Henri IV., referring to recent attempts on his life and her own; several letters of Nelson to Lady Hamilton and others; and a letter of Oliver Goldsmith to Garrick, referring to the rejection of his play, "She Stoops to Conquer." The original MS. of Byron's "Siege of Corinth," belonging to another collection, will also be sold at the same time.

AT the annual meeting of the Index Society, held on July 7, Mr. W. T. Riseley was elected hon. secretary in the place of Mr. Fenton; and among the new members announced was Lord Coleridge. Besides the first volume of the Index to obituary notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and an Index to Archaeological Journals and Transactions compiled by Mr. Gomme, the MS. of the five following indexes is actually ready:—Household Books, by Mr. W. Payne; Travels of Foreigners, by Mr. E. Smith; English Topographical Literature, by Mr. R. Harrison; Works on Horses and Riding, by Capt. Huth; Plates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Mr. E. Peacock. Nothing but a larger number of subscribers prevents these Indexes from being at once put into type. The address of the society is 8, John Street, Adelphi.

WE have received the first number of a new weekly newspaper entitled *Gaiety: the Journal of Pleasure*. Its chief object is to record the several entertainments, public and private, that take place in London or the neighbourhood of London; and it contains numerous illustrations. So far as we can judge from a single issue, it seems to have escaped the dangers to which society papers are specially exposed.

PROF. LUDWIG GEIGER, of Berlin, has reprinted from the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* a paper describing the Goethe Society which it is proposed to found at Weimar. The Grand Duke has given his patronage to the scheme, and has promised to open to the society the Goethe Museum, which contains a large body of MSS. relating to the poet, including early drafts of some of his works, letters, and diaries. It is intended to hold meetings at Weimar for the reading of papers and discussion, and to publish at some future time a critical edition of the complete works of Goethe.

M. FUSTEL DE COULANGES has just published (Paris: Hachette) a new work, entitled *Recherches sur quelques problèmes d'histoire*. It consists of four chapters, which deal with the Roman colonies, property in land among the early Germans, the German Mark, and the judicial system in the Frank Monarchy.

ERNST ECKSTEIN'S new romance, *Aphrodite*, is to be published in the autumn. The scenery and characters belong to remote Greek antiquity.

THE historical and literary branch of the Vogesenklub has published (Strassburg: Heitz) the first annual volume, *Jahrgang für Geschichte*

Sprache, und Literatur Elsass - Lothringens, which it is hoped may occupy the place vacated by the cessation of the late August Stöber's *Alsatia*. It begins with a memoir of Stöber as poet and scholar, by E. Martin, and contains a number of dialectic specimens from different districts of Elsass, and old and new local poetry. There is also a full catalogue of works relating to Elsass and Lothringen which appeared during the years 1883 and 1884.

DR. COLLIER'S *History of Ireland for Schools*, reviewed in the ACADEMY of last week, is not published at Dublin, but by Messrs. Marcus Ward, of London and Belfast.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

TEN copies of Miss Cleveland's *George Eliot's Poetry, and other Studies*, are being specially bound for presentation to Queen Victoria and the surviving former "ladies of the White House"—Mrs. James K. Polk, Mrs. Phillips (formerly Mrs. Betty Taylor Bliss), Mrs. John Tyler, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mrs. Martha Johnson Patterson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. McElroy.

MR. E. C. STEDMAN has ready for publication a companion volume to his *Victorian Poets*, to be entitled *Poetry of America*. He is also engaged in editing, with Miss Ellen Hutchinson, a "Library of American Literature," in ten volumes.

At the Class Day Dinner at Harvard College, Dr. Holmes read a poem complimentary to Mr. Lowell, one verse of which has been given to the press. It runs as follows:

"By what deep magic, what alluring arts,
Our truthful James led captive British hearts;
Whether his shrewdness made their statesmen halt,
Or, if his learning found their dons at fault,
Or, if his virtue was a strange surprise,
Like honest Yankees we can simply guess;
England herself will be the first to claim
Her only conqueror since the Normans came."

THE seventh summer session of the Concord School of Philosophy was to open on July 16, and to last probably for three weeks. The subjects to be discussed are "Goethe's Genius and Work," and "Is Pantheism the Legitimate Outcome of Modern Science?" Among the lecturers on Goethe are Dr. W. T. Harris, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, and Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

THE New York *Critic* contains an interesting paper by Mr. W. J. Rolfe, the Shakspeare editor, headed "More Tennysonian Trifles." It is suggested by the Laureate's latest effusion on "The Fleet," and gives an account of various other pieces contributed by him years ago to the newspapers. Among other things, the original version of "Hands all Round" is quoted, as it appeared in the *Examiner* of February 7, 1852, signed "Merlin." Mr. Rolfe goes on to ascribe to Lord Tennyson, upon internal evidence, a poem of some length in the *Examiner* of February 14, 1852, signed "Taliessin," which purported to be suggested by the poems of "Merlin." In the next number of the *Critic* are printed the two following stanzas from a poem entitled "The Penny Wise," which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of January 24, 1852:

"You—sleepy Lords of Admiralty,
Your errors are too grievous:
See that your work be workman-like,
Or else go out and leave us.

"And you, ye brawlers penny-wise,
Through you the land is cheated,
Till by barbarians better-armed
Our greatness is defeated."

THE *Literary World* of Boston welcomes Mr. Lowell home with a number specially devoted to him. There are poems in his honour by Mr. Whittier and Dr. Holmes; letters from Mr. George Bancroft, Dr. Noah Porter, Messrs. C. D. Warner, E. C. Stedman, F. B. Sanborn, &c.; and articles on his literary position and his career as minister in England.

In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, Mr. H. F. Waters publishes, for the first time, the true history of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University in 1636. He prints ten wills and a few other documents, in which the family name appears as Harvy, Harvy, Harwar, Harward, Harverd, Harverde, and Harbert. John Harvard himself was baptised on November 29, 1607, in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where the entry runs "John Harvy s. of Robt. a Butcher." He was the fourth of nine children, and his mother was three times married. He was executor of his mother's will, which bears date July 2, 1635; and in February 1636-7 he joined in a conveyance of some property left by her in Southwark. But he did not prove the will of an elder brother, in which he was also named executor, and which was proved by his co-executor (with a reservation in his favour) on May 5, 1637. He is known to have arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, some time in 1637. The whole paper, though brief, forms a model of genealogical research, worthy of the late Col. J. L. Chester.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

WE have received:—*Les Catholiques Libéraux*: L'Eglise et le Libéralisme de 1830 à nos jours, par Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu (Paris: Plon); *Une Mésalliance dans la Maison du Brunswick*, 1665-1725: Eléonore Desmier d'Olbreuze, Duchesse de Zell, par le Vicomte Horric de Beaucaire (Paris: Oudin); *La Philosophie en France au XIX^e Siècle*, Deuxième Edition, suivie du Rapport sur le prix Victor Cousin, 1884, par Félix Ravaisson (Paris: Hachette); *Leçons de Philosophie*, par Elie Rabier. I. Psychologie (Paris: Hachette); *L'Idée de Responsabilité*, par L. Lévy-Bruhl (Paris: Hachette); *Les Innovations du Docteur Sélectin*, par Giraud-Godde (Paris: Plon); *Le Rétablissement du Pouvoir Temporel du Pape par le Prince de Bismarck*, 2^{me} Edition (Brussels: Muquardt); *L'Origine des Libertés Belges*, par Eugène Hubert (The Hague: Nijhoff); *Drei Englische Dichterinnen* [Joanna Baillie, E. B. Browning, George Eliot], Essays von H. Druskowitz (Berlin: Oppenheim); *Geschichte des Wahlrechts zum englischen Parlament im Mittelalter*, von Ludwig Riess (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot; London: Trübner); *Cordula*: Historischer Roman aus dem XVI. Jahrhundert, von Adolf Glaser (Leipzig: Friedrich); *Filippo Maria Visconti und König Sigismund*, 1413-1431, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des 15. Jahrhunderts, von Ernst Kagelmacher (Berlin: Siemenroth); *Grundzüge der Tragischen Kunst*, aus dem Drama der Griechen entwickelt von Georg Günther (Leipzig: Friedrich); *Die Sprache als Kunst*, von Gustav Gerber, Zweite Auflage, Lieferungen I.-X. (Berlin: Gaertner); *Das Judenthum in Gegenwart und Zukunft*, von Eduard von Hartmann (Leipzig: Friedrich); *Psychologische Studien*, von Theodor Lipps—(1) Der Raum der Gesichtswahrnehmung; (2) Das Wesen der musikalischen Harmonie und Dissonanz (Heidelberg: Weiss); *Grundlegung zur Reform der Philosophie*, Vereinfachte und erweiterte Darstellung von Immanuel Kants "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," von Heinrich Romundt (Berlin: Stricker; London: David Nutt); *Das Endergebniss der Schopenhauer'schen Philosophie*, in seiner Uebereinstimmung mit einer der ältesten Religionen dargestellt von David Asher (Leipzig: Arnold); *Die Religion*

der Moral, von W. M. Salter, vom Verfasser genehmigte Uebersetzung, herausgegeben von Georg von Gizycki (Leipzig: Friedrich); *Die Spaltpilze*, nach dem neuesten Standpunkte bearbeitet von W. Zopf, Dritte sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage (Breslau: Trewendt); *Der Pessimismus in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*: Geschichtliches und Kritisches, von O. Plümacher (Heidelberg: Weiss); *Ein Kampf um's Recht*, Enthüllungen über die Leitung im Ausschusse des historischen Vereines für Steiermark, von Leopold von Beckh-Widmanstetter (Graz); *Juristische Abhandlungen*, Festgabe für Georg Beseler zum vi. Januar, 1885 (Berlin: Hertz); *Der Anonymus Valesii de Constantino*, Inaugural-Dissertation, von Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer); *In investiganda monachatus origine quibus de causis ratio habenda sit Origenis*, Scriptis Fr. Wilh. B. Bornemann (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht); *Visio S. Pauli*, ein Beitrag zur Visionsliteratur mit einem deutschen und zwei lateinischen Texten von Herman Brandes (Halle: Max Niemeyer; London: David Nutt); *Programm der Klosterschule Rossleben*, einer Stiftung der Familie von Witzleben, (1) Lexicalisches zu George Chapman's Honoriübersetzung von M. Regel (Halle: Waisenhaus); *Encyclopaedie und Methodologie der Romanischen Philologie*, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Französischen und Italienischen, von Gustav Körting, Zweiter Theil—Die Encyclopaedie der Romanischen Gesamtphilologie (Heilbronn: Henninger); *Bibliographischer Anzeiger für Romanische Sprachen und Literaturen*, herausgegeben von Emil Ebering—I. & II. Bande (Leipzig: Tietzmeier; London: Trübner).

A TRANSLATION.

(From the Anglo-Saxon of the so-called Cuedmon.)
"Why should I toil?" he said; "what need that I should serve a King? I with my hands can work As many wonders, and great power I wield To rear a goodlier throne higher in heaven. Why should I seek God's favour, cringe, and do Him homage? I can be a god like Him. Round me, their chosen lord, brave comrades stand, Stout-hearted warriors of heroic mould, Who will not fail me in the strife; with such Associates I may plan and work my will. These are my faithful friends, and I, their King, May rule this realm; so 'tis not meet that I, By servile flattery, from God should win Aught good, and God I will no longer serve." All this the Almighty heard the Archangel say, For he, in scornful pride against his lord, Spake like a foolish braggart, and for this He must atone, share strife, and woe endure, Woe of all woes, the worst that men must bear Who war with dread Omnipotence; in wrath Heaven's sovran ruler hurled him from his throne.
GEORGE R. MERRY.

OBITUARY.

DR. W. VEITCH.

DR. WILLIAM VEITCH, the distinguished Greek scholar, died at Edinburgh on July 8 at the ripe age of ninety-one years. Born in Teviotdale he received his early education in Jedburgh, at a school which numbered among its pupils Samuel Rutherford and Sir David Brewster. He afterwards proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and was licensed as a minister of the Church of Scotland. From an early period, however, he devoted himself to the study of Greek, and began to collect materials for his work on *Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective*, which has given him a European reputation. When Dr. Veitch was preparing for the publication of a new and enlarged edition, the attention of the delegates of the Clarendon Press was directed to the great value of the work in the field of Greek scholarship, and they at once

consented to publish it. While reading the proofs of the new edition Dr. Scott recognised the wide and exact scholarship of the author, and invited him to take part in revising the sixth edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. Many Scotsmen, also, who were reading for honours at the English universities, became his private pupils; and the hours spent with the genial old Grecian are still recalled by them as among the happiest and most profitable in their lifetime.

Dr. Veitch was a man of great geniality, and entirely devoid of pedantry. In Edinburgh he formed a wide circle of friends, attracted as much by his racy humour and his never-failing store of anecdote about old Edinburgh and the Border as by his learning. In this circle there were none whose friendship he so much prized as that of his old pupils who had returned with honours from Oxford or Cambridge to achieve distinction at the Scottish Bar; and there were none who were more deeply attached to their old tutor.

Dr. Veitch was a severe, though just, critic; and while not slow to express his contempt for those who (particularly in his own field) laid claim to a reputation for scholarship which they did not deserve, he was ever ready to give the benefit of his learning and his experience to the young scholar or author who, like himself, was prepared to devote his life to learning for learning's sake. It was hardly to be expected that a scholar of this type of mind would set much value on mere academical honours. We venture to think that the presentation of his portrait a few years ago by his old pupils and friends was a source of more genuine delight to him than the honorary degree of LL.D. which his Alma Mater conferred upon him in recognition of his great services to Greek learning.

KARL MORITZ ARNDT, the last surviving son of the patriot and poet Ernst Moritz Arndt, has just died at Biebrich on the Rhine, in his eighty-fourth year.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THERE is very little in the July number of the *Antiquary* that adds to our knowledge or stimulates our desire to accumulate or co-ordinate facts, but we have read it with pleasure. Mr. T. Fairman Ordish has given us a very good paper on "Early English Inventions." It appears that the first patent for an English invention was in the time of Edward III., when we are told

"that some alchemists persuaded the king that a philosopher's stone might be made; that the king granted a commission to two friars and two aldermen to inquire if it were feasible, who certified that it was; and that the king granted to the two aldermen a patent privilege that they and their assigns should have the sole making of the philosopher's stone."

We are not calling this statement in question; but, if it be accurate, the patent must exist on the patent roll of some year of Edward III.'s reign. The patent rolls are all preserved in the Public Record Office. It is much to be wished that some antiquary would print the document entire. Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt contributes some curious "Uncollected Tenures and Manorial Customs." No single fragment is of much interest, but they are all useful as materials for building up that history of manorial customs, or, as we should prefer to call it, English land right, which is so much wanted. Mr. Wheatly furnishes a paper on English mystery plays, and Mr. Israel Gilchrist one on "the Countess of Shrewsbury." The writer does not hold so high an opinion of his heroine as we are disposed to take. It should be remembered in judging women of her times that social life among the

higher classes was so different from what it is at present that much that seems strange to us in Bess of Hardwicke would appear quite natural to her contemporaries.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BODE, W. Bilderlese aus kleineren Gemäldesammlungen in Deutschland u. Oesterreich. Jahrg. 1883. 1. Hft. Wien: Gesellschaft f. vervielfältigende Kunst. 5 M.
CLARETIE, Jules. Jean Mornas. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
GMELIN, L. Die Elemente der Gefäßbildnerlei m. besond. Berücksichtg. der Keramik. München: Buchholz. 18 M.
LAFONTAINE, H. Les bons camarades. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
PETERSEN, H. Afrikas Westküste. 56 Photographien. Hamburg: Meissner. 90 M.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BOURGEOIS, E. Le Capitulaire de Kiersy-sur-Oise (877); étude sur l'état et le régime politique de la société carolingienne à la fin du IX^e siècle, d'après la législation de Charles le Chauve. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
CHABAN, le Comte de. Essai sur l'origine du nom des Comanches dans la Touraine, le Vendômois et une partie du Dunois. Paris: Vieweg. 6 fr.
DESTREME, J. Les Déportations du Consulat et de l'Empire d'après des documents inédits. Paris: Jeanmairie. 7 fr. 50 c.
GIEY, A. Documents sur les relations de la royauté avec les villes en France de 1180 à 1314. Paris: Picard. 9 fr.
MARCHET, G. Studien über die Entwicklung der Verwaltungslehre in Deutschland von der 2. Hälfte d. 17. bis zum Ende d. 18. Jahrh. München: Oldenbourg. 9 M.
MONTET, E. Histoire littéraire des Vandois du Piémont, d'après les manuscrits originaux conservés à Cambridge, Dublin, Genève, Grenoble, Munich, Paris, Strasbourg et Zurich. Paris: Fischbacher. 6 fr.
POINSIGNON, M. Histoire générale de la Champagne et de la Brie depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à la division de la province en départements. T. 1. Paris: Picard. 18 fr. (complete).

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FAUG, B. Les vraies bases de la philosophie. Paris: Dentu. 4 fr.
HECK, L. Die Hauptgruppen d. Thiersystems bei Aristoteles u. seinen Nachfolgern, e. Beitrag zur Geschichte der zoolog. Systematik. Leipzig: Rosenberg. 1 M. 60 Pf.
LANGER, J. Ueb. die Entwicklung der Oelbehälter in den Früchten der Umbelliferen. Königsberg-L. Fr. 1 M.
LEYDIG, F. Zelle u. Gewebe. Neue Beiträge zur Histologie d. Thierkörpers. Bonn: Straus. 20 M.
SEIBT, W. Das Mittelwasser der Ostsee bei Travemünde. Publication d. kgl. preuss. geodätischen Institutes. Berlin: Friedberg. 8 M.
STOLZ, O. Vorlesungen üb. allgemeine Arithmetik. 1. Thl. Allgemeines u. Arithmetik der reellen Zahlen. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
STOBODA, A. Kritische Geschichte der Ideale. 1. Bd. 2. Lfg. Leipzig: Grieben. 1 M. 80 Pf.
VĚJŠEDSKÝ, F. System u. Morphologie der Oligochaeten. Prag: Rázný. 80 M.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

"SUMORSAETAN," &C.

Somerleaze, Wells: July 14, 1885.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson is quite right in what he says about the "Sumorsaetas" and the like, which I am sorry to say that he will find as late as the third edition of the first two volumes of the *Norman Conquest*. But if he will be good enough to turn to page 122 of *English Towns and Districts*, he will see that I had mended my ways of my own accord. I cannot

think how so many of us came to use a clearly inaccurate form.

But I have it on my conscience that I have somewhere or other, since the appearance of the third edition of the first two volumes of the *Norman Conquest*, allowed the form *Defnsaetas*, or *Defnsaetan*, to stay somewhere. In vol. ii., p. 710, I hope I showed that there is no reason to think that any such form existed; it was a misreading of Sir Francis Palgrave out of *Dunsætan*. Yet I am afraid that I somewhere (though I cannot find the place) forgot to strike out the name where I had used it before I came to that conclusion.

I wish Mr. Stevenson would tell us something more about the double names, of which I know a good many, both in England and elsewhere (see *Norman Conquest*, i. 228, ii. 682, Ed. 3). Does he think both were given in baptism? I had always fancied that, in England at least, one was of the nature of a nickname or personal surname.

Frederick the Second is said to have been christened "Frederick-Roger," but I cannot at this moment lay my hand on the authority.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

PREHISTORIC MEASURES.

Bromley, Kent: July 14, 1885.

It is always encouraging to find an out-of-the-way subject taken up with such energy as in Mr. Greg's letter on Prehistoric Measures. There are a few points, however, which I may be expected to explain, as he refers to my work. Treating the class of small American antiquities he deduces a unit by the rather perilous process of trying whether a thing will fit; such a method requires an almost superhuman impartiality, and I venture to think that a purely inductive process of comparison is a safer instrument of research. This unit which he has found will not explain, however, the continually recurring dimensions of American earthworks in simple numbers; hence perhaps the difference between his conclusions and my own, which were obtained inductively from the measurements of those earthworks. My results can hardly be said to "seem to be incorrect" when the data on which they were founded are not made use of. That there were several different standards of measure in use at different times in North America and Mexico is very probable; and the more data are collected, tabulated, and published the better it will be for all workers on the subject.

The great test of the reality of a unit of measure is whether it will explain a class of dimensions with far less mean error than any other unit that can be proposed; comparisons that are said to be "precise" and "almost precise" might be more satisfactory, from a mathematical point of view, if reduced to decimals of an inch.

As it is impossible to work up all the results of my Egyptian work in the time available in England, I must leave this subject alone for the present with this brief explanation of a difference between Mr. Greg's conclusions and my own.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

"ASASEL."

London: July 13, 1885.

An established connexion between the goddess Isis and Azazel would be interesting indeed, considering the paucity of such reminiscences of Egypt in the Pentateuch. But in "Joma 62 a," I find nothing to the point; and in Joma 67 b, which seems to be the passage intended by Dr. David Asher, I find several guesses at the meaning of Azazel, which naturally became a whetstone for Rabbinic wits, when once its true sense had been for-

gotten; but not "a distinct statement that Azazel is intended as an atonement for the worship of Isis." What the Talmud says is this: "The school of R. Ishmael taught that Azazel is what atones for the deed of Uzza and Uzziel." Upon this Rashi notes:

"Uzza and Uzziel: evil angels who came down to the earth in the days of Naamah, the sister of Tubal-Cain. Concerning them it is said, And the sons of God saw the daughters of men, &c. (Gen. vi. 4). As if to say, Azazel is what atones for incest."

The Targum of Jonathan (Gen. vi. 4) also mentions Uzziel as one of the Nephilim or fallen angels.

As to "the difference in the vowel points between Azazel and Isis being of no moment," I may remind Dr. Asher that Isis is a Greek spelling of the Egyptian Ast (*as.t*). Ast or Isis, moreover, was not "the goddess of the fertile earth." Seb was the earth and Isis was the dawn.

C. J. BALL.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 20. 7 p.m. Education.

FRIDAY, July 24. 8 p.m. Quckett Microscopical Club: Annual Meeting.

SCIENCE.

L. MÜLLER'S EDITION OF ENNIUS.

Q. Enni Carminum Reliquiae. Accedunt Cn. Naevi belli Punici quae supersunt. Emendavit et adnotavit Lucianus Mueller. (Petersburg.)

It can scarcely be said that this work answers any very pressing demand. The fragments of Ennius, interesting as they are wherever chance has preserved a passage of tolerable length, are apt to be of not more than two lines, generally are not more than one. About twenty years ago a careful edition of all that was then known was published by Prof. Vahlen. Very little, indeed, has come to light since; and it is only from the point of view of a most determined specialist that a new edition could be thought necessary. Consequently it is not possible to greet this new work of L. Müller's with anything like the interest that his *Lucilius* excited.

It is not easy to see what will be the ultimate effect of the present multiplication of editions of classical works which rages in Germany, and (in the shape of school-books) is too rife in England. It would matter less if the amount of new discovery were in any way considerable. But it is apt to be of a very minute kind, indeed; and in Germany particularly tends at present to an almost complete sacrifice of the matter and substance to the form—of a preference (in another shape) for the fragmentary to the complete. There has certainly never been a period when truncated passages of very second-rate interest have received so immense an amount of philological scrutiny; none in which the really great authors—I mean those on whom we depend for our knowledge of long or important periods of history, such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Dion Cassius, Polybius, Apollinaris Sidonius—have been so systematically neglected.

The work before us suggests these reflections with unpleasant vividness. The method, common to both editions of Ennius, Vahlen's and Müller's equally, of quoting at length the author in whom the quotation from the

poet is imbedded, continually brings before us two names of the first importance—Varro and Fronto. There is no work in the whole range of Latin literature which so imperatively calls for a competent editor as Varro's treatise *De Lingua Latina*; yet no serious attempt to explain this work has been made either in Germany or England. None so illustrative of the interesting era of the Antonines as the letters of Fronto; yet, though Naber's excellent edition was published in 1867, nothing like a commentary on these letters has yet been attempted.

Lucian Müller, it may be said, has to some extent satisfied the demand for explanation: he has added to his book a commentary on the fragments. This is true; but the commentary is very brief—pp. 176-248 on Ennius, pp. 249-253 on Naevius, in a volume of 295 pages in all, and these in very large type. I have not found any allusions to Mr. Wordsworth's *Fragments and Specimens*, only one to Mr. Onions's collation of the Harleian MS. of Nonius; indeed, any allusion to foreign scholars is of the rarest. In many cases where discussion was necessary, it has been omitted—e.g., *Ann.* 145, where the MSS. give

"Ingens cura mis cum concordibus aequiperare,"

we are told "uersus corruptus," without one hint of what has been written on the passage by previous scholars. *Ann.* 215:

"Brundisium pulchro praecinctum praepete portu."

What is the meaning of *praepete*? Neither from the context of Gellius as cited, nor from the commentary, is any information obtainable. What is worse, whole passages of pronounced and notorious difficulty, such as the well-known lines (p. 88), "Nam qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari," &c., are left without a word of explanation. Surely if it was worth the editor's while to publish a new edition with a commentary, it was worth while to make the edition as complete in itself as possible. An additional three months would have done much to remove this objection. As it is, no one who wishes to make up his mind as to the probability of what Ennius wrote and meant will ever be satisfied with what he finds in an editor who professedly ignores all that does not satisfy his preconceived views of metre, diction, or divination.

I will mention one or two points which appear to me to admit of so much doubt as to make an arbitrary alteration on grounds drawn from the later metric of the Romans undesirable. There are three famous verses of the *Annales*, in which Pyrrhus speaks his resolution of restoring the captives:

"Quorum uirtuti belli fortuna pepercit,
Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est.
Dono ducite, doque uolentibu cum magnis dis."

Lachmann altered *me libertati* in conformity with the rules of strict prosody to *libertati me*, and so L. Müller prints the passage. I have a strong conviction that the MS. tradition is here the right one. The collocation *Eorundem me libertati*, is, as regards the syntax of the sentence, the most direct, natural, and forcible. The strong Roman word *libertati* falls upon the ear with its full and proper weight; alter it to *Eorundem libertati me*, and half the effect is gone. No schoolboy would now write anything so faulty metrically as the

MSS. here give us; but that is no reason why we should deny the licence to the father of Roman metric. Take again the line:

"Miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes."

Müller, influenced perhaps by his "arcana ratio musica," writes *minitantes* to avoid hiatus. As if *minitantes* were, or, indeed, could be, the right word! As if *agitantes* were not the natural, indeed, the single appropriate word! The MSS. do not seem to vary; and, at any rate, if any change is required, *inimicitias* does less violence to the passage. That *inimicitias*, however, should have been the Gellian tradition is to the last degree improbable; but it is even more improbable that *minitantes* should have been altered into *agitantes*. It is equally difficult to believe, against Ritschl, that *etico fufetioeo* in the MSS. of Quintilian can represent, as Vahlen and Müller suppose, anything so dissimilar as *Metoi Fufetioi*. Quintilian compares the double barbarism committed by Tinga, in saying *precula* instead of *pergula*, with the same doubling of error (*eadem uitii geminatio*) of which Ennius was guilty in saying *Metioeo Fufetioeo*, i.e., terminating two Roman names which occurred in the genitive in the Greek -*oio* instead of Latin -*i*. Whether the line ended simply thus, the violent explosive Roman F being allowed to lengthen the short *o*, or a -*gus* followed *Metioeo* in the verse of Ennius which Quintilian purposely omitted, is of little consequence.

Nor is Müller consistent in his treatment of the fragments. Thus, he considers the loose and inartistic translation which Ennius gives of the well-known verses of the *Medea* *Κορίνθια γυναικες, ἐξήλθον δόμων*, as a paraphrase not meant to be literal, and conveying the certainly obscure sense of Euripides only vaguely; yet, when Nonius quotes from Ennius' *Eumenides*,

"Tacere opino esse optimum et pro uiribus
Sapere atque fabulari tute noueris,"

which, as I suggested in the *ACADEMY* in 1872, seems to be right in all except that *ut* has fallen out before *tute*, our editor thinks it necessary to suppose Ennius was here translating literally the Aeschylean lines, *Eum.* 273, *ἐγὼ διδάχθεις ἐν κακοῖς ἐπίσταμαι πολλοὺς καθαρμῶν καὶ λέγειν ὅπου δίκη σιγᾶν ἢ ὁμῶναι*, and rewrites the passage thus:

"Ego sapere opino esse optimum pro uiribus.
Tacere et fabulari tute noueris."

Having said thus much by way of criticism, I am bound to add that this edition of Ennius is a real and important contribution to the literature of the subject. Not only is it the first which contains the three verses

"Cum nihil horridius umquam lex ulla iuberet.
Quantum consilii quantumque potasset in armis.
at non sic durus fuit hostis
Aeacidas Pyrrhus,"

which Dümmler published from a ninth century MS. of Orosius at S. Gallen in 1869; but among the new emendations are some of very high excellence, of which *proprium* for *proprium* of MSS. in *Ann.* 92 is perhaps the best specimen.

R. ELLIS.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica. By T. Lauder Brunton. (Macmillan.) This is an admirable work; and well may it be, for Dr. Brunton unites in himself qualifications for his task such as are seldom found even singly in the writers of medical text-books. Some of these are an original knowledge of his subject, to which he has himself contributed perhaps the most brilliant discovery of recent years, the science and art of a physiologist who is a physician, a large experience as teacher and examiner, and, finally, so high an ideal of workmanship that for almost twice nine years he has kept back this book to be his exacting companion in ward and laboratory—with the virtuous result that the volume, no bantling now, was considerably larger fifteen years ago. The work may be described in its essence as the first strenuous attempt to render available for English and American students the narrow and broken bridge, the pioneer of better, which scarcely spans the gulf between experimental physiology and therapeutics; and to those who know how much each of these sister sciences depends upon the other for support and even bare existence, Dr. Brunton's labours, as compiler and investigator, are most welcome. Medical students will find here all that there is of examinable value in Garrod and more, much of what is in Ringer and more; but justice and gratitude to old friends compel us to add that, while Dr. Brunton cannot excel the one in dry light, he has no pretensions to Dr. Ringer's vivid and fascinating style, which makes the young readers of that stimulating teacher more sanguine than even the rose-red book itself.

Elementary Text Book of Entomology. By W. F. Kirby. With 87 plates containing over 650 figures. (Sonnenschein.) This is a concise—far too concise—attempt to give a popular description of the 270 families of insects in 240 pages of octavo text, illustrated by far too great a number of figures representing many insects of no popular interest, copied from other well-known works, such as Guérin's *Iconographie*, the Crochard edition of the *Règne animal*, Chenu's *Encyclopédie*, &c. In such a confined space Mr. Kirby, a well-known and hard-working entomologist, has done his best to give a very slight notion of the immense amount of materials before him. Of the 650 figures the larger ones give a fair but uncoloured idea of the insects they are intended to represent, although the unfortunate wooden-like legs of all M. Blanchard's figures in the *Règne animal* are here servilely copied. If one-third of the figures had been entirely omitted, and another third replaced by figures illustrating the transformation and natural history of the different families (almost entirely omitted in the work), the space thereby gained would have allowed the introduction into the book of a large amount of popular matter of a character similar to that in the ten pages devoted to the family of the ants, while the family of the bees, Apidae, is restricted to two pages. And here we must protest against the three figures of the male, worker, and queen of the common hive bee, which are most unsatisfactory. Of the transformations of insects, representations are given of only four larvae of beetles and two caterpillars (of the death's head hawk-moth and silkworm). A considerable space might have been gained in the text if a short note of the size, colour, and locality of each species figured in the plates had been introduced into the explanatory, sometimes nearly blank, pages opposite each plate, thereby saving much trouble in back reference. We would also suggest in any future edition the addition of an alphabetical index to the genera introduced. As it is, the volume is brought out in a handsome style as regards paper, printing, and

binding, and forms a pretty drawing-room table book.

Where to find Ferns, with a Special Chapter on the Ferns round London. By F. G. Heath. (S. P. C. K.) Mr. Heath's latest introduction to the world of ferns is illustrated with sketches of likely situations (as Torbay, and the Falls of Lodore) and with drawings of all the species of British ferns reduced (and, as it seems to us, very carefully reduced) from those in his *Fern Portfolio*. It will be found a useful pocket-companion for those who have the patience to go fern-hunting. A holiday might be pleasantly and profitably spent in working over Mr. Heath's lists for one or more than one county. The chief thing that mars the usefulness of this otherwise excellent little book is that he gives no synonyms for his species; and there will, therefore, be some little difficulty in bringing his lists into relation with those of other writers. Thus, the *Nephrodium montanum* of Baker, *N. oreopteris* of Hooker, *Aspidium oreopteris* of Benthams, *Lastraea oreopteris* of Babington, appears in Mr. Heath's account as *Lastraea montana* only; and this also is a name which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere. (The fern in question is, we are afraid, no longer to be found on Shotover, or elsewhere in Oxfordshire.) There seems, also, to be some confusion in the nomenclature of *Woodsia*. Benthams's *Handbook* recognises *W. hyperborea* and *W. ilvensis* (which it calls "the Alpine W."); Mr. Heath has *W. ilvensis* and also *W. alpina*, a name unknown to the ordinary books, though the plant must from the description = *W. hyperborea*. The time of fruiting might be added with advantage to each notice.

We have also received:—*Physical Expression: its Modes and Principles*, by Francis Warner, with fifty-one illustrations, "International Scientific Series" (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.); *A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals*, for the use of Students, by W. A. Herdman, with illustrations (Macmillan); *The Chemistry of Cookery*, by W. Mattieu Williams (Chatto & Windus); *The Sun: a Familiar Description of his Phenomena*, by the Rev. T. W. Webb (Longmans); *The Geology of Genesis: an Enquiry into the Credentials of the Mosaic Record of Creation*, by E. Colpitts Robinson (Elliot Stock); *The Metaphysical Aspect of Natural History: an Address to the Rochester Natural History Society*, by Stephen Monckton (H. K. Lewis); *Life: the Explanation of It*, by Major W. Sedgwick (W. Thacker); *A Manual of Health Science*, adapted for Use in Schools and Colleges, by Andrew Wilson (Longmans); "The Young Collector"—*British Butterflies, Moths, and Beetles*, by W. F. Kirby (Sonnenschein); Blackie's "Elementary Text Books"—*Botany*, by Vincent T. Murché; *Magnetism and Electricity*, by W. G. Baker (Blackie & Son); &c., &c.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE fifty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association is to be held at Aberdeen, from September 9 to 17, under the presidency of Sir Lyon Playfair. The Senatus of the university have placed at the disposal of the executive committee their halls and lecture-rooms in Marischal College, to be used as reception-rooms, and for the meetings of several of the sections; while the city and county authorities have similarly granted their halls. For the general meetings the music-hall, capable of containing an audience of about three thousand, has been engaged, along with the adjoining rooms. It has been arranged to hold two *conversazioni* in the new Art Gallery and Gray's Art School adjoining, in which a loan collection of paintings, got together by the Aberdeen Artists' Society, will be on ex-

hibition during the time of the meeting, as also collections illustrative of the natural history of the North of Scotland.

THE Geologists' Association has arranged a visit to the South of Belgium, commencing on August 10. The party will be under the guidance of several local directors, including M. Dupont, the director of the Geological Survey of Belgium; M. Renard, the eminent petrologist of the Brussels Museum, who is thoroughly familiar with the Ardennes; Prof. Gosselot, of Lille, who has written a sketch of the geology of the country, for the special use of the association; and Mr. Purves, formerly of the Geological Survey of Scotland, and for many years an officer of the Belgian Survey, to whom the general local arrangements have been entrusted. The area to be visited comprises the Cambrian, Silurian and Devonian rocks of the Ardennes, the magnificent section of carboniferous limestone along the valley of the Meuse, between Dinant and Namur, and the famous grotto of Han, near Rochefort.

THE Council of University College, London, have instituted a Chair of Electrical Engineering, and have appointed Dr. J. A. Fleming to be the first professor.

THE Darwin medal, founded by the Midland Union of Scientific Societies for original research, has been awarded this year to Mr. W. J. Harrison, of Birmingham.

MR. WILLIAM MACLEAY has endowed four science fellowships of £400 each in the University of Sydney. Candidates must have already taken the degree of B.A.; they must promise to engage in original research; and they must not hold any other salaried appointment. The term is for one year, renewable on proof of good work done.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MR. R. W. FRAZER has been appointed Lecturer in Telugu and Tamil in University College, London.

UNDER the title of *The Date of Patañjali*, Prof. Bhandarkar, of the Deccan College, Bombay, has published a pamphlet of some twenty-four pages, in reply to Prof. Peterson, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay. The latter professor would place the date of Patañjali in the third or possibly in the fourth century A.D.; the former, following Goldsticker, would place it in the second century B.C. Indirectly, the question is of much importance in Sanskrit scholarship, for Patañjali is the author of a commentary on the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana, which are again a criticism on the Sūtras of the famous grammarian Pāṇini. As considerable changes have taken place in the language between the time of Pāṇini and the time of Kātyāyana, it is evident that the further back Patañjali is put so much further back must Pāṇini also be put.

THE last issue of the *Journal of Philology* (Macmillan) contains, *inter alia*, an obituary notice of the late H. A. J. Munro, by the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; an exegetical study of Genesis xlix. 10, by Canon Driver; further notes in Latin lexicography, by Prof. Nettleship; some new suggestions on the *Ibis*, by Mr. Robinson Ellis; critical notes on the *Menaechmi* of Plautus, by Mr. J. H. Onions; and a paper on "The Forms of Divination and Magic enumerated in Deuteronomy xviii. 10, 11," by Prof. Robertson Smith.

DR. EMIL HAUSKNECHT has produced, in Prof. Zupitza's Early English series, a most elaborate edition of the thirteenth-century romance of *Floris and Blanchefleur*. With the help of the French original (and occasionally of other versions) he has reconstructed out

of the four known English MSS. the full English version, keeping the spelling of the oldest MS., the Cambridge, except at the beginning, where the Trentham MS. is the basis of the text. He treats of the versions in French, Provençal, German, Dutch, Czech, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, and Greek. He discusses the sources of the story, and gives full collations and notes to his text. He has proved that the Czech version is only a translation from the German, and is the first who has cleared up the doubts about the Spanish romance, of which he gives a full abstract (pp. 50-70), and which he shows is entirely different from the Comte de Tressan's novel. With regard to the Italian version, he adopts Cressini's view that the *Cantiare de Florio e Bianciflore* (which he has printed in Hergig's *Archiv*) is older than Boccaccio's *Filocolo*. Dr. Hausknecht has shown that Lodovico Dolce is not the author of the *Cantiare*, as his *Amore di Florio e di Bianciflore*, 1532, is a wholly different, and very bad, poem on the same subject. The Greek version is, Dr. Hausknecht contends, only an imitation of the Italian *Cantiare*. The whole work is thorough and excellent.

Sprachgeschichtliche Studien. Von H. D. Müller. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck.) This new work by Dr. Müller, who is already known as a writer on philology and mythology, consists of two parts. The first attempts to show that the recent theories on the original vocalism of the Indo-European languages are wrong, and that *ā* and *ō* did not exist in the *Ursprache*. We cannot say that we are convinced by the arguments used, nor would the result be great if the latter were unassailable, for Dr. Müller seems to admit that his original *ā* may have been variously "coloured." The best of the arguments will be found more forcibly put in Curtius's recent *Kritik d. neuesten Sprachforschung* (ch. 3). The rest of the *Studien* is taken up with a development of the author's own views and derivations of particular words. Much here is interesting, e.g., the explanation (p. 163) of *αἰγῶν*, but we think that a philologist who, on the whole disagrees with the views expressed in both parts of the book, would give the preference to the first.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—(Annual Meeting Wednesday, June 24.)

JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., in the Chair.—The committee have held nineteen meetings during the year. The "firman" necessary for the prosecution of the Survey of Eastern Palestine is still withheld by the Turkish authorities. The work of exploration in the Holy Land has been carried on during the last twelve months by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, Herr Schumacher, and Mr. Guy le Strange. The best thanks of the committee are due to these gentlemen for the valuable reports and papers given to the society by them; some of them, including "Notes on the Jaulan" and "Notes on Carmel" by Mr. Oliphant, have already been published in the *Quarterly Statement*. Other notes by the same gentleman will appear in July, together with an account of a journey east of Jordan by Mr. Guy le Strange. The committee have also just received a really magnificent contribution to the Survey of the East, in a packet of memoirs, plans, and map, from Herr Schumacher. This work, certainly the most important examination, so far as it goes, of the Jaulan district as yet made by any traveller, is put forward by the committee with great satisfaction as the principal work of the year. It is proposed to issue this in a separate form apart from the *Quarterly Statement*, and to present it to all subscribers who may desire to possess a copy. The map will be incorporated with the map of the society, and laid down on sheets now being prepared by Mr. Armstrong. It covers about 200 square miles. The memoirs contain a list of Arabic names, a general description of the country with its perennial streams, cascades, forests, villages,

roads, and people, and an account with excellent plans and drawings of the villages and ruins in the district visited by Herr Schumacher. Among the principal ruins described may be mentioned that called Kh. Arkub er Rahwah, which Herr Schumacher would identify with the Argob of the Bible, commonly placed at the Lejjah. He is supported in this view by the authority of Burckhardt, who maintained that Argob would be found somewhere in southern Jaulan. Important ruins were found in the Ain Dakhar and Beit Akkar. North of the former place is a field of dolmens, in number not short of 500, called by the natives Kubur Beni Israil—graves of the children of Israel. Ancient stone bridges were found crossing the streams at Nahr el Allan and Nahr Rukkad; a remarkable altar was found at Kefr el Ma, conjectured by Herr Schumacher to be the Maccabean Alima. Here a remarkable statue of basalt was also found. In a village called Sahem el Jolan, Herr Schumacher thinks he has discovered the Biblical Golan, which has hitherto escaped identification. The situation, the name, the extensive ruins, and the traditions of the people all seem to confirm Herr Schumacher's conjecture. The ruins of the remarkable underground city of Ed Dera were examined and planned for the first time, together with the towns and monuments of El Mezeirib Tuffas and Nawar, identified by Mr. Oliphant with the land of Uz; other subterranean buildings were found at Kh. Sumakh and at Sheikh Saad. The rock tomb of Job was also photographed and planned. These memoirs and maps may be considered as following immediately on the notes furnished by Mr. Oliphant for the *Quarterly Statement* of April last. The recovery of two important Biblical places, the mass of light thrown upon ancient worship, the great number of ruins planned, and the care and intelligence bestowed upon the whole work render it incumbent upon the committee to ask for a special vote of thanks to this young explorer, as well as to Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Guy le Strange. It must also be mentioned that Mr. Oliphant has discovered a dolmen in Judaea, where hitherto none had been found. It lies in a desert and hilly part of the country, on sheet 115 of the great map. Another interesting discovery is one made by Herr Hanauer close to the site of the ancient Zorah, of a rock altar which suggests the passage in Judges xiii. 19 and 20. The publications of the year in the *Quarterly Statement* have also included Major Kitchen's important geographical report of the Arabah Valley, an archaeological paper by Clermont-Ganneau on Palestine Antiquities in London, and communications from Canon Tristram, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Rev. H. G. Tomkins, Dr. Selah Merrill, Dr. Chaplin, Rev. W. F. Birch, Prof. Hull, Mr. Baker Greene, and others, to whom the best thanks of the committee are due. The books published by the committee since the last meeting of the general committee are *Mount Seir*, by Prof. Hull, and cheap editions of Captain Conder's *Tent Work*, and *Heth and Moab*. The remaining copies of the *Survey of Western Palestine*, have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. P. Watt, of Paternoster Row, for disposal, subject to the condition that no reduction be made on the original price of the work. The committee have now in their hands the whole of Prof. Hull's Geological Memoirs. This important work has been sent to the printers and will be issued as soon as possible. An arrangement has been made with Mr. H. Chichester Hart, by means of which we shall be enabled to publish his Memoirs on the Natural History of the Arabah. Herr Schumacher will also, it is hoped, continue his researches as opportunity may offer. The society received during the year 1884 the sum of £5,654, including a loan of £850, and expended £1,851 in exploration, £2,592 on maps and memoirs, £504 in printing, and £618 in management. Since the beginning of the year the sum of £1,224 has been received; exploration has cost £116, maps and memoirs £408, printers £200; and management £346. As regards the maps showing both Eastern and Western Palestine with the Old and New Testament names on them, they are now ready for the engraver, but will not be handed to him until Herr Schumacher's work can be laid down on them. Mr. Armstrong has also completed a list of Old and New Testament names

with their identifications. The Committee have lastly to deplore the sudden death of Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, who has been a member of the Executive Committee since the formation of the society in 1865. There has hardly been a meeting from that date until the last meeting of June 2 at which he was not present, and his interest in the society and his watchfulness over the advance of its work has never ceased from the beginning.—The adoption of the report was proposed by Dr. Chaplin, of Jerusalem, who spoke of the way in which the work of the society was steadily growing in recognition, and seconded by Mr. Cyril Graham, who bore testimony, from his own experience in the country, to the beauty and excellence of Herr Schumacher's work.—The Dean of Chester proposed the re-election of the Executive Committee. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lowy. Both gentlemen took occasion to speak of the great loss the society had sustained in the lamented death of Mr. Vaux.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, July 10.)

A. J. G. E. BARCLAY, President, in the Chair.—Mr. R. E. Allardice gave an account of a paper, by Mr. Charles Chree, on physical applications of polar co-ordinates to the displacement of elastic solid and fluid bodies, and contributed some notes of his own on solid geometry. Mr. J. S. Mackay submitted a paper by Mr. Robert J. Dallas on the method of orthogonal projection. Mr. A. Y. Fraser, the hon. secretary, and Dr. Rennet, of Aberdeen, were appointed by the society to represent it at the ensuing meeting of the British Association. The president, in his closing remarks, stated that the membership of the society at the end of its first session was 58, at the end of its second, 92, and now, at the end of its third, 147.

FINE ART.

Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain. Compiled by the late Edward Hawkins. Edited by A. W. Franks and H. A. Grueber. (London.)

THE authorities of the British Museum, whose series of coin catalogues is so well known, have now turned their attention towards the publishing of a work dealing with another branch of numismatic lore. Two solid volumes, each a thick book of over seven hundred pages, contain a list of medals relating to English history. They range from the time of the re-introduction of medallic portraiture in the fifteenth century to the last year of the reign of George II. We, in whose days the issue of medals is so unfrequent and restricted, can hardly realise their importance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Putting military rewards aside, the medal now seems the exclusive right of the successful competitor at industrial exhibitions and the promising schoolboy. Two hundred years ago, however, the medal played a part which has now been handed over to the political pamphlet. Every considerable event, and many events which were not considerable, was commemorated by some memorial in silver or bronze, which dealt with it in a serious or sarcastic, a realistic or allegorical manner. Similarly the lives and deaths of every prominent personage, statesman or scholar, soldier or divine, were recorded in metal.

The medals of England form a series commencing comparatively late (not much less than a hundred years after the Italian series had begun), and are not nearly so numerous as those of Germany, France, or even Holland. Nevertheless, they amount to several

thousands; and when to them are added reckoning-counters, badges and ornamental plaques, the numbers seem astonishing enough. In the endeavour to obtain a complete list of the whole of the English pieces the editors have evidently spared no trouble. Mr. Franks personally went through most of the large foreign collections, and with the assistance of his colleague consulted nearly a hundred numismatic works bearing on the subject. We are not sure that an even superfluous completeness has not been attained, for the connexion with English history of a large number of the catalogued pieces is barely visible. It is, for example, hardly necessary to enumerate the whole series of Neapolitan coins on which Philip II. of Spain styles himself—during the lifetime of Queen Mary—King of England. Nor, again, should we have included a number of Dutch medals referring to the early years of the career of William III., which throw no direct light on English affairs. Nevertheless, it is always better to err on the side of superfluity than on that of meagreness, and we are, perhaps, hypercritical in complaining of the zeal of the compilers. One undoubted mistake, however, has been committed in arranging non-contemporary pieces in the same category as those struck at the date of the events which they commemorate. Prize medals for Christ's Hospital, for example, issued in the reign of George III., hardly appear to be in their proper place when ranged under the date 1553, merely because they display the head of Edward VI. on their obverse. Similarly, too, we are disappointed at finding the first catalogued item to be a medallion of William the Conqueror struck in 1731 by the Genevese artist Dassier.

The earliest contemporary medal which preserves the features of an Englishman is that of John Kendal, a Knight Hospitaller who distinguished himself at the siege of Rhodes in 1480. But this interesting piece was struck in Italy, not in England, and cannot fairly be styled an English medal. It was not till the reign of Henry VIII. that anything was produced on this side of the Channel, and in his time the issues were by no means lavish. Among the most striking of them is a large gold piece struck to commemorate the king's assumption of the title of "Supreme head on earth of the Church of England and Ireland." The obverse gives a characteristic bust of Henry, while the reverse testifies to his well-known bent for learning, as it bears his name and style expressed at full length in Hebrew and Greek; the latter inscription ends with a curiously literal translation of the English title, 'EN TH 'EKKΛEΣΙΑ THΣ 'AITIAIΣ 'AKPH 'H KEΦAΛH. Most of the medals of the reign of Henry VIII. can be proved to be the work of Continental artists; the same is the case with the less numerous issues of Edward VI. and Mary, and, indeed, in almost every period the foreign medallists were as busy in England as those of native extraction. With the accession of Elizabeth, or, rather, with the outbreak of the great religious wars which form the central feature of her epoch, begins the long and numerous series of political medals which continues down to the death of Queen Anne. It is hardly necessary to say that medallists, both at home and in Holland, exhausted all their

powers of adulation in complimenting the Virgin Queen. Not the least frequent character in which she is allegorically represented is that of Venus, a fact which shows that the artists had a fair idea of the royal foibles and aspirations.

While the reign of James I. is rather commonplace from the medallist point of view, that of Charles I. is perhaps the most interesting in the whole English series. Its distinguishing feature is the number of military rewards and party symbols which it displays. The loyal badges worn by the Cavaliers during the Civil War are reckoned by the dozen; in nearly every case the main device is the king's head. On the other hand, the Parliamentary generals struck a large variety of medals for distribution to their soldiery after successful contests. Of these we find pieces of Essex, the two Fairfaxes, Waller, Manchester, Ireton, and Cromwell, as well as of less known chiefs such as Poyntz Brown and Rossiter. They have usually a portrait of the commander on the obverse, and some appropriate device or motto on the reverse. At first it would seem that these pieces were the personal gift of the general to his men; but afterwards the Parliament undertook the distribution of rewards, and we find an interesting series of naval as well as military medals struck by the authority of the government. Some of them bear inscriptions commemorating the action for which they were granted, e.g., FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING Y^e TRIUMPH FIERED IN FIGHT WITH Y^e DUCH [sic] IN JULY 1653. Others, like our modern "long service" medals, show types of more general significance. Many of the series have considerable artistic merit, as the brothers Simon, who worked for the mint of the Commonwealth, were engravers of great taste and skill. In beauty their productions far surpass those of Rawlins and the other medallists of the Royalist party.

From the accession of Cromwell to power till the death of Queen Anne English politics were inextricably mixed with those of Holland. Hence it is not strange to find that the Dutch medals of this period which require notice are almost as numerous as the British. They deal not only with battles and treaties, but with the internal affairs of the United Kingdom, commemorating, for example, the imprisonment of the Seven Bishops and the Assassination plot of 1696. The campaigns of William III. and Marlborough are illustrated by a whole host of pieces, issued for the most part in Holland and Germany; while for the rather inglorious wars of Charles II. the French series, struck to glorify Louis XIV., can also be consulted.

With the advent of the House of Hanover the medallist art seems to have languished in England. The dull prosperity of Walpole's ascendancy is marked by very few memorials, and those are mainly commonplace pieces complimenting the royal family. The wars of George II. proved more fruitful in medals. Commencing with Vernon's half-forgotten exploit at Porto Bello, every engagement of importance is chronicled in silver or bronze. A well-intentioned association, the Society for the Promotion of Arts and Commerce, attempted with some success to revive the medallist art of the previous century; and a few productions, notably Yeo's medal com-

memorating the battle of Culloden, attain a high degree of merit. We trust that Messrs. Franks and Grueber will some day find time to carry their researches down to the end of the reign of George III. So good a book as this deserves completion, and we feel ourselves left in mid air when the break occurs in the middle of the Seven Years' War.

We may, perhaps, be permitted, in conclusion, to point out a few weaknesses in the Latinity of the translators. *Perduellis* is a "rebel," not an "assassin"; *Vagetur* does not mean "it will move"; nor *jugi concordia florent*, "they flourish under a concordant yoke." These and several other slips of the kind ought to have been corrected.

C. OMAN.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION OF THE SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

ON Saturday last the Royal Scottish Academy opened an autumn exhibition of works in water-colour by living artists—the first, it is hoped, of an annual series of similar gatherings. The large increase in the number of the practitioners of the art in Scotland during recent years has demanded that greater space should be devoted to the display of their productions than is afforded by the single, and small, water-colour room of the Academy's spring exhibition, and this demand has been fully justified by the excellence of many of the works in question. The formation of the Society of Scottish Water-colour Painters, and the opening by dealers of various small exhibitions, have been efforts to meet the want; but it is satisfactory to find that the Academy has now taken up the matter, and that there is a prospect of an annual display of water-colours in Scotland on a scale approaching that of the exhibitions of the Institute in Piccadilly, and of a similarly representative character.

On the present occasion water-colours to the number of about a thousand have been brought together, mainly by local artists, though a few works, including examples of Pettie, MacWhirter, F. Powell, John Burr, Tom Lloyd, and R. W. Allan, come from London, and D. A. C. Artz, W. Maris, A. Newhuys, and B. J. Blommers, among others, send examples of foreign art. The landscape painters of the Academy are fully represented, Messrs. Smart, Waller-Paton, Beattie-Brown, and McDonald, exhibiting numerous works; while a series of eleven singularly delicate and sensitive little subjects are specimens of the style of art to which the president, Sir William Douglas, has exclusively devoted himself during recent years. Sir Noel Paton and Mr. Herdman both exhibit careful and detailed studies of foreground rock; and the latter sends, in addition, several ideal heads in colour and in black-and-white. Mr. Lockhart shows both landscape and figure subjects. The former include several subjects on the Fife coast and his noble view of the city and cathedral of Durham, which has been already exhibited in London. He also exhibits brilliant replicas of his "Gil Blas," and "Don Quixote," and a large and somewhat altered version of his picture of the "Cid," here entitled "A Champion of the Cross."

Among the works of the younger painters are some very spirited and brilliant subjects by Mr. T. Scott and Mr. J. Douglas. Mr. T. Austin Brown's "Mussel Beds" is delightfully pure and pearly in tone. "In Sussex," by Mr. R. W. Allan, is successful in its rendering of clear morning sky; and Mr. J. T. Ross shows true poetic sentiment in his sea-piece with calm water, mirroring great clouds that pause in their white vastness overhead, broken by the level lines of languid waves and by the dark

curve of "The Lost Net." The works in portraiture include some graceful studies of children by Mr. Otto Leyde, and an exceptionally solid and powerful head of a lady by Mr. A. Melville, who also shows two effective Oriental scenes.

Among the works in black and white are various delicate pen subjects by Mr. George Reid, some early figure-studies by Mr. W. D. McKay, various large drawings in light and shade by Mr. Gourlay Steel and Mr. John Smart, and etchings by Messrs. MacWhirter, G. S. Ferrier, and George Aitkman; while works of sculpture are exhibited by Messrs. Clark Stanton, W. G. and D. W. Stevenson, T. Stuart Burnett—who shows the model for his colossal statue of "Rob Roy"—and C. McBride.

J. M. GRAY.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE, who is engaged in preparations for his *Fasti Arabici*, or Synopsis of Mohammadan Coins, will be much obliged by private collectors informing him of the extent of their cabinets of Arabic coins, and, if possible, sending such coins as they believe to be unrepresented in the British Museum to him for examination. Even a single unpublished specimen will be valuable. Communications and coins (registered) should be addressed to him to the care of the Keeper of Coins, British Museum.

MM. GOUPIE & Co. have on view in their gallery to-day (Saturday) Mr. Val Prinsep's portrait of the late General Gordon. This picture, we are informed, is the only portrait painted from life of the Hero of Khartum. It represents General Gordon as Mandarin of the Yellow Jacket and Red Button, the rank conferred on him by the Chinese Government. It has been lent by the Mess of the Royal Engineers, for whom it was painted.

BY arrangement with the Sunday Society both the Grosvenor Gallery and the galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour will be opened on the two last Sundays of the present month. To-morrow (July 19) admission will be confined to members of the Sunday Society; but on July 26 admission will be free to all who obtain tickets from the hon. secretary, whose address is 8 Park Place Villas, W.

UNDER the title of *English Bells and Bell Lore*; their Founders, Inscriptions, Traditions, and Peculiar Uses, a volume left in MS. by the late Thomas North is now being prepared for the press by the Rev. W. Beresford, of Leek, Staffordshire. It will consist of about 150 pages of letterpress, with fifty illustrations; and it will be issued to subscribers at the price of 7s. 6d.

THE Royal Cambrian Academy of Art will open its third annual exhibition on Monday next at Cardiff, in the buildings of the South Wales University College. Excepting the work of members of the Academy, and of other Welsh artists, all the other pictures have been selected for exhibition by a committee who paid a visit to London for the purpose.

THE copies by Teniers of a portion of the famous gallery of the Archduke Leopold William, which are now on view at Mr. Davis's gallery in New Bond Street, are well worth seeing. Charming in tone and colour, and sympathetic in their rendering of the originals, they justify Teniers's claim to be called the Proteus of Painters. It is strange that with so evident an appreciation of such masters as Titian and other great Venetians his own original work should bear so little trace of their influence. It is greatly to his credit that "in spite of all temptation" he remained a Fleming. The catalogue is a reprint of a portion of the careful and interesting list by Mr. George

Scharf of the pictures at Blenheim which was published in 1862. It is well worth the sixpence charged for it. At Mr. Davis's can also be seen a copy of the "Theatrum Pictorium Davidis Teniers," originally published in 1660, with engravings of all these pictures (except three) and 127 more (244 in all) copied by Teniers from the Archduke's collection. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the Working Men's Convalescent Home at St. Margaret's Bay, Kent.

"GORDON AT KHARTOUM" is the title of a picture painted by Mr. Lawes Dickinson and exhibited at 57 Pall Mall. The General is represented standing at sunrise on the roof of his residence on the last day of the siege. In one hand he holds his Bible, in the other a binocular. Considering that Mr. Dickinson was guided entirely by photographs and some hints given by the family, he may be congratulated on his success. The figure has a noble bearing, and there is a far-off look in the eyes which accords well with the known character of his subject; but Mr. Dickinson has avoided the temptation to overdo the sentiment of the situation. He has made his Gordon simple and manly, and we hope that the proceeds of the exhibition and of the engraving from the picture will substantially increase the Gordon Memorial Fund. The room is hung with some interesting trophies of the hero's campaigns in Africa and China, and other relics lent for the occasion by Sir Henry Gordon. These include a copy of the pewter medal struck by Gen. Gordon during the siege of Khartum, and an Arabic letter from him to the Mudir of Dongola.

A FEW water-colours by M. Jules Lessore, the well-known French artist, are to be seen in the rooms of Messrs. Buck & Reid, at 179 New Bond Street. The name given to the small collection is "Picturesque London," and the subjects are all well-known views in the metropolis. The simple and sombre style of the artist, with its sober colour and broad treatment, is well suited to the massive architecture and grey atmosphere of London; and his views of St. Paul's, St. Mary-le-Strand, Whitehall, and Trafalgar Square, are solemn and characteristic.

THE Académie des Inscriptions has divided the Hauteroche numismatical prize between Prof. Percy Gardner, of the British Museum, for his *Types of Greek Coins*, and M. Six for his classification of the coins of Cyprus.

THE new part of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (vol. viii., part 1) contains Prof. E. C. Clark's paper on the Greek inscription at Brough, which was read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on February 23, and of which an abstract has already appeared in the ACADEMY. Of the other contents of the number the most noteworthy is a paper by the editor, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, on the question, "Why Alston is in the Diocese of Durham and in the County of Cumberland." The difficulty of the problem lies in the latter part of the question. The parish, according to physical geography, ought to be in Northumberland, the only access to it from Cumberland being over a steep mountain pass. Mr. Ferguson's solution is that the district of Tyndale, in which Alston is situate, was held by the Scottish kings as a feudal benefice under the kings of England, but that the overlord retained his rights over the silver mines at Alston. The miners had to pay their dues to the nearest officer of the English crown, who was the sheriff of Carlisle, and thus Alston came to be regarded as a portion of the county of which Carlisle was the head. Mr. W. Nanson contributes an article on the manorial records of Alston. The writer is puzzled by the local word *geast* in the sense of "pasture,"

which he supposes to be cognate with *quest*. It is really the Old French *giste* (now *gite*). The part also contains the report of the committee appointed to superintend the excavations of the Roman camp at Low Borrow Bridge, but the diggings seem to have been unproductive of results. There are a large number of papers of local interest, testifying to the remarkable activity of the society.

MUSIC.

MUSIC AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

A CONCERT of sacred music was given last Tuesday afternoon at the Inventions Exhibition under the direction of Mr. W. S. Rockstro. The first part of the programme included Palestrina's "Missa Brevis" and Allegri's "Miserere." These two famous works were performed by a choir about equal in number, if not in quality, to that of the Sistine Chapel. Palestrina's music is chaste and solemn, but in listening to it one can hardly understand the extraordinary enthusiasm which it kindled three centuries ago. But then musical ears had been wearied by masses overlaid with counterpoint and ornament, and the pure strains of Palestrina naturally formed a sudden and striking contrast. And the conditions under which his music is given at Rome are so different from those of concert performances that it really seems almost as unfair to produce his Masses in the concert-room as to give Wagner's music-dramas away from the stage. The cathedral of St. Peter's, with altar, priests, intonation, incense, is as necessary to the one as scenery and acting are to the other. The "Miserere" of Allegri is a composition which, apart from its surroundings, loses in effect far more than that of Palestrina. It has acquired much of its celebrity from the jealousy with which it was long guarded, for the Pope allowed no one to copy it. Burney in his *Reise* speaks of the impression made by it, but, as he says, in conjunction with the solemn rites. Then, of course, Mozart added to its fame by taking it down during a performance at the Sistine Chapel in 1770. Leopold Mozart, proud of his son's clever feat, made much of it. Historians, with less excuse, have repeated and even exaggerated the tale. It was, after all, not a very wonderful affair; for the music is simple, there is little of it, and some strains are repeated several times, and in slow time. Mozart was certainly young in years when he wrote it down, but, in intellect, a man. The "Miserere" forms part of the Holy Week service called "Tenebrae." Allegri's setting, composed in 1638, is extremely simple. A portion of the fifty-first Psalm is arranged for nine voices; some verses in five parts as tutti, some in four for solo voices, and part of the last verse for both combined. In 1714 Tommaso Bai set the very same words to music, and the two compositions are much alike. Since 1714 the "Miserere" has been performed, partly from Allegri, partly from Bai. Mr. Rockstro professed to give certain embellishments, called "Abbellimenti," on the authority of Cardinal Alfieri; but he introduced one which is not given among the "Abbellimenti" published by the cardinal at Lugano in 1840. Neither did Mr. Rockstro give the Allegri and the Bai verses in the order mentioned by the cardinal. The second part of the programme included a very interesting harpsichord solo, "Praeludium and Arrangement of 'Een Kindeken is uns geboren,'" by Dr. John Bull. It was well played on a double harpsichord, but the name of the performer was not given. After this came anthems by English composers of the

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—Redford, Tallis, Farrant, and Gibbons. The only one of these four belonging to the seventeenth century is Gibbons, and he flourished in the early part—for he died in 1625, and not 1685, as stated on the programme. As representative of the seventeenth century Purcell certainly ought to have been selected. The choir sang the Palestrina Mass and some of the anthems with taste and expression.

On Wednesday afternoon the first of three concerts of music of the Netherland Schools of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries was given in the Royal Albert Hall. M. Daniel de Lange is the director, and he has brought with him a selected choir of vocal soloists from Amsterdam. M. S. de Lange is the organist. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Netherland composers from the time of Dufay (1360-1432), the reputed head of the first Flemish School. The fifteenth century produced the famous Ockeghem and the still more famous Josquin des Prés. The greatest name of the sixteenth century is of course Orlando Lassus. But the programmes contain not only works by these important men, but others by composers less well-known, but equally worthy of notice. From a perusal of the scores kindly forwarded to us by M. de Lange, we believe that the sacred and secular works of Obrecht of the fifteenth century, and those of Sweelinck of the sixteenth century, which will be given at these concerts, will excite in no small degree the interest and admiration of musicians. Next week we shall speak more in detail about the various works. For the present we have only to praise the scheme, and to say that the first concert last Wednesday afternoon was most interesting, and we were sorry not to see a larger audience. The time originally fixed was changed at the last moment, and so probably many came at five o'clock only to find that all was over. M. de Lange directs the small body of excellent vocalists with the utmost care and ability. For some of the numbers a larger choir would have been desirable; and for the delicate songs in the second part a smaller room. M. S. de Lange, an accomplished organist, played solos by Sweelinck and Bach. A Kyrie, by Dufay, and a part-song of Orlando Lassus, were encored. The concerts on Thursday and Saturday ought to be well attended.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

A HANDEL commemoration was held last Tuesday evening at Westminster Abbey in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain. The Dettingen "Te Deum" was given with full orchestra and chorus, and the performance, on the whole, was a good one. Dr. Bridge, the Abbey organist, played Handel's Concerto in D minor from the second set, published after the composer's death as op. 7. Mme. Albani sang "Angels ever bright and fair." The Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," concluded the Handel celebration. The orchestra was conducted by Dr. Bridge, except, of course, for the accompaniment to the organ concerto, when Dr. Stainer took his place. The Abbey was crowded.

CHEVALIER L. E. BACH gave a concert on July 10 at St. James's Hall. He played Beethoven's pianoforte Concerto in C minor, and his rendering, though not altogether satisfactory, deserves praise. He ought not, however, to misuse Beethoven's *cadenza* for first movement by altering and adding to it. He gave a Capriccio for pianoforte and orchestra of his own composition, and Mme. Stirling sang some of his "Carols of Cradleland." Miss Henson, a vocalist from New York, made a favourable debut. Sig. Randegger was the conductor.

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